PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Nts and Dues, Places of interest—Inland and along Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., , with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,642.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY (noon) P. M. 1909:				
13th Feb	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	5402	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	8621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7919	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6050	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6032	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7919	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
FRAGA	4,600	G. Gilfillaher	16th Feb. 1909
KORESIH	6,433	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Daboovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,760	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
FRAGA	4,600	G. Gilfillaher	16th Apr 1909
KORESIH	6,433	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,760	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	6,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SLIDJA	4,159	G. Radonitich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,980	B. Beinats	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,688	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste viâ St. Gothard and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE can embark at Ancona steamer at one Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Ascension Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,383	E. Gobol	24th Feb, 1909;

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—viâ about
LUASA	3,171	Mon 15th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & Co*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 11th Feb.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 12th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,033 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomerah, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiavarc'h	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Barotte	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Barotte	26th May. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,540	D. Magnacini	15th Mar. 1909,
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L.Mancini	15th Apr. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 388	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 820; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
AUCHENBLAE	6,500	Marg	17th Feb. 1909,
ISCHIA	6,400	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 158 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE

MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental hospitals by Ricord, Rowan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/45, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sawlal Mohlal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 100 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°,
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sa-matra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Macassar.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be determined on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796.815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Saccage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Nairobi.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, collecting Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 275,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asuung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Dalny	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD POST BOMBAY

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
is the SURE Raising Powder.
It simplifies and improves home baking. In use 2 ozs. are mixed with every pound of flour, before making the dough.
This way is cheaper and more reliable than using cake or bun flours.
Try it to-day, you will find that it is as good as we say it is.
Recipes in every tin.
Brown & Polson make it.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.
300,000 IN USE.
NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.
THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA
ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.
MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether arising from over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it soon tones the entire constitution, arrests all weakening or unnatural discharges, prevents nervous losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Free from all penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Ltd., 57, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals Insect bites, Irritation, &c., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 3s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLANDS, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OWING to public function and the Lent season, the POLICE BALL announced for the 26th, will be held on the 19th instant, at the TOWN HALL.

FOR SALE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DAVID EBENEZER GOSTLING, DECEASED.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of property on Morewether Road, Apollo Bandar, known as "Edward House." For Further particulars apply to

H. J. MILES,
Executive of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased.

Bombay High Court,
8th February, 1909.

THE AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1909, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the following Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th day of February, 1909, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, viz:—

1. That it is desirable that the Railway of the Company be extended from Patti to Kasur and that the said extension be sanctioned.

2. That Article 4 of the Articles of Association be amended by substituting the words "thirty-four" for the words "sixteen" in the first and second lines thereof.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1909.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1909, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the following Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 4th day of February, 1909, will be submitted, for confirmation as special resolutions, viz.:—

1. That it is desirable that the Railway of the Company be extended from Idar Road to Himmatnagar and that the said extension be sanctioned.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Thirty-three lakhs or any smaller sum the Directors think fit by the creation and issue of the necessary number of shares of Rupees Five Hundred each.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1909.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1909, for the construction of FOUNDATIONS up to PLINTH LEVEL, including basement of the Central Building of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India on the Crescent. Value of work will be about Rs. 37,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROBS, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 5th February, 1909.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE ENTRIES for the JUNIOR TOURNAMENT CLOSE on February 16th and should be sent to—

POLO SECRETARY,
Bombay Gymkhana.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 13,750 cubic feet of MATTI (Terminalia tomentosa) and small quantities of other junglewoods at the Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 22nd February, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 23rd January, 1909.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

SECOND DAY,

WEDNESDAY Morning, 10th FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

8-0 A.M.—Class No. 1...English and Colonial Chargers.
8-15 „ „ „ 2...Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
8-30 „ „ „ 3...English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governer's Bodyguards.
8-45 „ „ „ 34...Best new Importation, English and Colonial.

RING No. 2.

8-0 A.M.—Class No. 32...Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-B's.
8-15 „ „ „ 33...Best C.-B. Horse Mare or Gelding.
8-30 „ „ „ 22...English and Colonial 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
8-45 „ „ „ 21...Arabs and C. B. 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
9-0 „ „ „ 27...Breed Mares, English and Colonial.

THIRD DAY,

THURSDAY afternoon, 11th FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 11...Hunters, English and Colonial, 14-2 and under, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3-50 „ „ „ 12...Arab and C.B. Hunters, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-10 „ „ „ 18...Ladies' Horses, 14-2 and under, English and Colonial.
4-30 „ „ „ ...Special Prize for best Hunter in the show.
4-45 „ „ „ 16...Ladies' Horses, Arabs and C.B.'s.

RING No. 2.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 8...Arab C.-B. Hunters.
3-50 „ „ „ 10...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, regularly hunted Light Weight.
4-10 „ „ „ 9...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted, Heavy Weight.
4-30 „ „ „ 13...Hacks, English and Colonial.

ARENA.

7-30 P.M.—Class No. 31...Pony Jumping.
„ „ „ „ 23...Single Harness Arab and C.B.
„ „ „ „ 26...Pairs.
„ „ „ „ 25...Tandems.

Parade of Prize Winners.
Distribution of Prizes.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DOG SHOW.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

Judging takes place at 7 A.M. (S. T.)

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REWARD FIFTY RUPEES.

LOST.—on Sunday morning, 7th February, about 9-30 A.M., between Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath, one LONG GOLD CHAIN, with small GOLD LADY'S WATCH, GOLD PURSE and LOCKET, containing two Photographs. Finder please communicate with Messrs. COX and Co., Bankers.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1909, at 6-30 A.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 10th February, 1909.

WE, Messrs. ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEVANJEE and Co., AGENTS of the BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, Ltd., 72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to the change of name, from THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., to THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "IPSWICH" of "HARWICH" official number 94035 of Gross Tonnage 1120-52 Tons, Register Tonnage 515-88 Tons, heretofore owned by THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, for permission to change her name to "HOOSAMI," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of BOMBAY as owned by THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at BOMBAY within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at BOMBAY, this 9th day of February, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR RAMJI HIRJI ALIAS RAMDAS HIRJI, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, a Widower, residing at Waligaol outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

MULJI HARIDAS, of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort; THAKAR MEGHJI DAMODAR, of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Gully, outside the Fort; and THAKAR NARSIDAS KAKABHAI, of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort, three of the Executors named in the said Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 6th day of February, 1909.

Messrs. JAMSETJI, RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1909.

10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th February, 1909.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	... „ 3	Lady or Child	...Re. 0-12.
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 25th January, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance including delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckle, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

IMPORTANT CABLE TO THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Views of destruction of Messina left Italy by Express Mail on 13th January.

This FILM has already arrived and is shown in this week's Programme and has attracted enormous crowds to our Fairy Pavilion on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

ANOTHER CABLE.

Second series of Italian Earthquake left Paris by Express Mail on 20th January.

We are expecting this film by next Mail.

LOOK OUT for this second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operater" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 10-y ars reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they will hardly get out of order, and for the mechanical excellence in concentrating all the Wheels.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—WARDS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 BREWERY STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and still leaving work. The Proprietors are able to offer Consultation, expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Woolsey, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from 24 WM. CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. Superior quality. Rolls and Obnis, unless spoken heavily plated rings, gent saddle double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1108, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The efficient and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Immediately Piper Class and Masalchee Servants when we guarantee. Per Bombay Rs. 8 Moffusil Rs. 9 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will suit your life like you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs. 12-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliyungee Calcutta.

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CANVAS AND BALATA
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THE BEST BELTS
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Absolutely Unequalled
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SOLE AGENTS:—
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BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable two-storied big chawl and one dwellinghouse at Matharpakadi near Mazagon Tram Terminus and large batty fields at Worli, without the Fort.

H. C. Suit No. 780 of 1908.

Abdul Hussein Malla Cadarbhai and others ..... Plaintiffs,

Vs.

Sukunbai, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed herein and in pursuance of the consent order made by the High Court in the above suit bearing date the 17th day of December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed properties on the days and at the time and place mentioned below.

Lot No. 1.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Fazandari land with stables thereon situate at Matharpakadi at Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 359 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 5909—5910 and Street Nos. 29—30 and bounded on the East by the property belonging to the estate of Rajbhai Abdulali, on the West and North by the public passage and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 12th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Fazandari land with a house thereon situate at Matharpakadi, Mazagaon, out side the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 496 3-9 square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 5854 and street Nos. 26 and 30, and bounded on the East partly by the house of Kushaba Chapoli and partly by the house of Haji Ismail Alana, on the West partly by the house of Sir Aga Khan and partly by the property of Manekbai, wife of Byramji Nanabhai, and partly by the public passage and partly by the house of Domingo Souza and on the South by the Matharpakadi Road.

Lot No. 3—On SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 4-30 p.m., at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Batty land admeasuring 5851 1-2 square yards or thereabouts of Forest tenure situate at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, being part of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9223, 9229, 9224, 9229 and 9240 and New Nos. 12170, 12172, 12784, and New Survey No. 1/3130 and which piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Public Gowan, on the west by the property of Alandrav Vithabrao, on the north by the ministy allotted to the estate of Ismailji Dossji and on the south by the property of Bhaskar Govind and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotabhai, attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Dover Hall, the valuable French polished teakwood and cutch dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom funiture by John Mooney, Breslaur and Dowjee Canjee, and others drawingroom suite, open carrel chairs, cabinets, Chubb's safe, cottage piano by Ronish, old Edinburgh glassware, good Satsumaware, some Oriental china, one grandfather chair, covered with antique silk, some French chairs, extra deep size, wardrobe, made to order, nearly new, Jost fan, original style fan, worked by hand, French chenille curtains, one D. B. B. L. 16 bore ejector gun by W. J. Jeffries, very little used (cost £30 when new), D. B. B. L. gun by Hollis. S. B. Rifle pistol grip by Hendry, Hendry and Co., London, S. B. B. L. rook rifle by Holland and Holland, London, light rubber-tyred English Victoria by C. Windover, showy fast bay horse, set of English harness, gent's saddle with bridle, Ditmar's lamps, marble clock, Elswick gent's bicycle, Jeypore and Indian rugs, few good palms, suitable for hall decoration, garden plants, etc., the property of the late Brownlee Forrest, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Khetwadi Main Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th day of February, 1909, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving Executors of Bai Virkaiji, widow of the late Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Narielwala, deceased, the unfermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or bungalow with stables and outhouses standing thereon situate and being on the north side of Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1383 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2007, 2008 and 2125, New Nos. 9138 and 9224, Old Survey Nos. 821 and 832 and New Survey No. 2-5496 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 196 and now under D Ward No. 1833, and Street No. 149, and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonji Bomanji Vaid, and Dadabhoy Rustomji Appoo, on the West by the Khetwadi 13th Cross Street, on the North by the property of Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davar and on the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsay, attorneys for the Vendors at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1909.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GENUINE OLD CHINESE EMBROIDERIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th and FRIDAY, the 12th day of February 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), a consignment of old Chinese silk embroidered sleeves, insertions, collars, ladies' cloaks, gentlemen's coats, skirts, wall-hangings, temple-hangings, tea and teapoy covers, dollies, cushion covers, and a superior assortment of similar useful and decorative pieces in great variety.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF very Valuable Immoveable Properties, Situate at Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar and at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by order of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent orders made in the above suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWSAJI and CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the unfermentioned immoveable properties on the days and at the time mentioned against each lot.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of March 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 378 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property of Maneckchand Panachund, on the South by Dawoodji's temple, belonging to Lalmunji Maharaj, on the East by Punchayetwadi and on the West by Cathedral Street, aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 117, New No. 917, Old Survey No. 93, New Survey No. 457, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 4457, Street No. 65, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Jamnadass Narondass, Bhawanidass Narondass and Mungaldas Nagindas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. II.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Property at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse, stables and out-buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,259 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property described in Lot No. III, and partly by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Rupchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. IV, by the Ridge Road, and on the West by the property belonging to Shah Lulloobhai Nathoobhai Chaiwalla, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 527, New No. 2701, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7143, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3190, Street No. 94 and now in the occupation of Mr. Davidass Hurrivellabhdas.

The Receiver has no title deeds which he can identify as relating to this Lot, but the late Calliandass Kirparam and his family have been in possession of the property comprised in this lot for a great number of years, that is to say, certainly for 45 years, and it is believed for nearly 73 years.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. III.

On the same day as above at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 867 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Roopchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. II, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by the property belonging to the said Motichund and Keshrichund Roopchund, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 922, Old Survey No. 4,118, New Survey No. 1705, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3191, Street No. 96, and now vacant.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. IV.

On the same day as above at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Corner of the Ridge and Doongersey Roads, Malabar Hill, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1634 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North side by the property described in Lot No. II., on the South by the Doongersey Road, on the East by the Ridge Road and on the West by land the property of

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plots for the terms of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Square yards.
" 44	481
" 45	459

For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for building, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable old Mine white Diamond and Emerald necklace.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrix of the late Bai Virbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Nariclwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

One very valuable old mine white diamond and emerald necklace.

The property of a Parsee gentleman—8 Emeralds about 19 rutties.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF VACANT LAND at Deolali, suitable for building purposes.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the late Mrs. Adelaide Powell, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large piece of vacant land, containing by admeasurement 3 acres an 1 13 gunthas, situated on the Bazar Road, near the Hospital, bearing Survey No. 204 of Sansavri District, Camp Deolali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Pedder Road, Gumballa Hill.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th March next, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Pedder Road No. 5, and Altamont Road No. 19, behind Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama's bungalow, the following very valuable Pension and Tax tenure building plots :—

	Area.	
Plot No. 1	833	Sq. Yds.
Do. 2	936	do.
Do. 3	1,638	do.
Do. 4	1,128	do.
Do. 5	1,120	do.
Do. 6	1,120	do.
Do. 7	893	do.
Do. 8	704	do.
Do. 9	1,333	do.

The above plots bear Collector's Old No. 17, New No. 88, New Survey No. 7094 and 7161, and Old Survey No. 81, and are assessed by the Municipality under ward D No. 1454, Altamont Road, and No. 5, Ward D, No. 3473.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SOONDERDASS MILL IN LIQUIDATION.

Suit No. 59 of 1908.

JAMSETJI KAVASJI PATELL and the SOONDERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), by its Official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. SETHNA ..... Plaintiffs,

Vs.

KARSONDAS DHARAMSI and others... Defendants.

The following valuable properties consisting of land, buildings and machinery and originally belonging to the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), the 2nd Plaintiff Company, in the above Suit, will be SOLD by Messrs. BENNETT & Company, Auctioneers, by the order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, pursuant to an order made in the above suit on the 8th day of February, 1909, by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill Premises, at Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date, the 20th day of May, 1872, and expressed to be made between Soonderdas Mooljt of the one part, and the abovenamed Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, of the other part, for a period of 99 years, renewable as therein mentioned at the monthly rent of Rs. 150), together with the buildings, messuages, hereditaments and tenements standing thereon, situate at Gilder Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 32,720 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 69, New No. 13567, Old Survey No. 236, New Survey No. 1/3807, 2/3808, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F, No. 4206 to 4,228, Street No. 73 (1-22), and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the vacant ground formerly belonging to Dharamsey Soonderdas and Gordhundas Soonderdas and now to Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas and partly by the said Gilder Street; on or towards the west partly by the vacant ground formerly belonging to the said Dharamsey Soongerdas and Gordhundas Soonderdas and now to the said Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas and partly by the vacant ground of the Executors of Narranji Moolji and partly by the vacant ground of Byramji Jeejeebhoy; on or towards the north partly by the chawl of the Executors of Narranji Moolji and partly by the ground of Merwanji Muncherji Cama, and on or towards the south partly by the Municipal Tank and partly by the vacant ground of Byramji Jeejeebhoy and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, together with buildings, godowns, out-houses, engines, boilers, looms, spindles, and other machinery and plant, furniture, fittings, casting, &c., as the same are now lying at the Mill Premises, and a short description whereof is given in the particulars of Sale.

The above property does not include a small piece of land encompassed by walls on the eastside of the said Mill Compound and which belongs to Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co.

For Particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji & Hiralal, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their office, at 91 Meadow Street.

The property is open to the inspection of intending buyers.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One 4 H.P. engine with boiler, in working order. Can be seen at Messrs. Treseder and Co.'s old shop, at Byculla.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. B. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Bombay orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS' KEYSER LONDON.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa 1,302 tons, Captain W. Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire &c. with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 192 deck passengers.

THE steamer Springburn 3,172 tons Captain J. Crasthwaite sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchfors .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 9.

Africa.....1302Morrison .....M M & Co
Assaye.....4359.....Daniel.....P & O Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dongola....Powell.....Transport.....
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Hatumet.....2584 Peters.....T Morrison & Co
Hild.....719 Salvasen .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Kola.....510 Moxon .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lansdaum .....2157 Abbott.....M M & Co
Lysistrata...626Bennett .....American Yacht
Mohammadi.....1251 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748Ristow ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Springburn ....3173....Crosthwaite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir.....2555 Envill.....S & H S N Co
Sirocco.....2349 Sandow.....K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood ...	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Gulistan	2849	Moore..	Manchester &c.	15-2	E L & Co
G & R Celtic King	2589	F.umphreys...	Antwerp...	15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangestan	2393	Edmunds	Hull	11-2	W & A G & Co
F Haddon Hall	2677	Abram	N F K Nixon & Co		
G Firozi	2005	Watson....	Jeddah...	13-2	B & P S N Co
H Mortlake	1737	Batten..	Genoa	13-2	T Morrison & Co
K Ceylon Maru	31-42	Pyne	Kobe	11-2	N Y Kaisha
N Lord Kelwin	2158	Moser	N F K & Co		
P Schwarzenfels	2457	Sibjee...	Hamburg via Karachi	12-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	Jeddah	13-2	E & A M Jeewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Hindoo...	3156	Graves...	Karachi	11-2 F Muir & Co
2	Britannia.....	1969	Errington	Mauritius	17-2 B & H S N Co
3	R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-2 F & R S N Co
5	Inchborva	2572	Nicholas..	Hamburg	13-2 T M & Co
7	Praga...	2368	Gillhuber...	Tries e...	16-2 ..Austrian Lloyd S N Co
9	Aroadia.....	3594	Andrews ...	London	13-2 P & O Co
10 & 11	Delhi.....	4784	Andrews.....	Shanghai...	3-3 P & O S N Co
12	Macedonia....	5245	Bennett	Shanghai	17-2 P & O Co
14	Dumra.....	762	Busreh...	Moxon...	11-2.. M M & Co
15	Auchenblac	2597	Mair.....	Kobe ...	17-2 Florio & R S N Co
16	Kt of St George	2967	Stephens	N F K	Nixon & Co M W D D
Kanzler	...1865	Michelsen...	Zanzibar	16-2	A Strandes H W P D
Courland.....	760	Ebrahim	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Dongola (Trpt) s..	Powell	Southampton Jan. 20
	Africa s	Morrison	Bushire, Jan 27
	Lysistrata (Am. yacht) s.....	Bennett	Aden, Feb. 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Okhla s	Reddock	Karachi
	Claveresk s.....	Urquhart ...	Rotterdam, &c
	Bahadur s	Crabbin	Sabang
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite..	Calcutta

The Steamer Africa, for Persian Gulf &c. began to load yesterday.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Norfolk	Calcutta
2	Clan Lindsay	Coast
4	Weisenfels	Middlesbro
4	Bezwada	Rangoon
4	Tannenfels	Antwerp
4	Visigoth	Calcutta
6	Canara	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning, via Seychelles.

The P. & O. Steamer Banca (Extra) arrived at Singapore, on the 8th February at 5-30 p.m.

The Anchor Line Steamer Scindia homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 5th instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Castalia homeward bound passed Suez on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6 bales silk-waste, K Nixon and Co; 16 bales wool, R Harkisondas; 360 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 125 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co; 60 bales wool, M Ratansee; 25 bales wool, L Padamsee and Co; 162 bales wool, R Kampratap.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—3 cases Indian embroidered goods, Cursetji C Cama; 6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 22 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanie and Co; 15 bales hemp, F Khoopchand; 27 bales skins, R M Kooka; 21 balss hides, H O H Moosa; 97 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 155 bales skins 1 bale carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hide, H A Comersay; 16 bales hides, R Moloobhoy.

FOR HULL.

Tagestan s—15,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—396 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tagestan s—999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts nigerseed, Velkart Bros; 90 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—500 cwts myrabollams G M Merchant and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

Haddon Hall s—55 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborva s—2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 162 cwts poppyseed 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 135 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 150 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 11 bales hides Nizamudin and Co.

Schwarzenfels s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, P Visharam and Co; 150 cwts gum. P Jethabhoy; 460 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 975 cwts mowrasseed J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—2,900 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,500 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts teelseed, 2,600 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts teelsaed 2,000 cwts castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 8 bales wool, R Hurkisondas.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 60 cwts, teelsaed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, a Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts, castorseed. C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—1,125 cwts, teelsaed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 82 bales twist Kahn and Kahn; 1 bale cotton. The Bombay Co; 22 ewts, mother of pearl shell 2 cwts, cuttle fish G Suchedina.

FOR ODESSA.

Praga s—210 cwts, turmeric P Canji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—100 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

Auchenblac s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—1,906 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—50 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Auchenblac s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Delhi s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Ceylon Maru s—288 bales cotton. The Japan cotton Trading and Co; 15 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Macedonia s—19 1-2 cwts, button lac, D Chothia and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—474 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Auchenblac s—50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th February.

559 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gataere Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

No. 2 Company.

There will 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill for No. 2 Coy. Gataere Teams at Mahaluximt Fort, on Thursday the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

560 D. B. F. CLASS.

Will be held at the Old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, to-day the 10th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

SIGNOR XIMENES, one of the best-known of Sicilian sculptors, proposes to execute, without any fee or remuneration, a statue of of Queen Elena, which he will present to the citizens of Messina. Her Majesty will be represented in the act of succouring the victims of the earthquake, and the work will be carried out in Carrara marble.

PILES AND ECZEMA
A PROVEN CURE.

The torturing irritation of piles (itching, bleeding or blind), eczema, and any itching skin complaint is allayed by the first application of Doan's Ointment; and even stubborn cases, which have resisted other treatment for years, quickly yield to this healing ointment.

Doan's Ointment is remarkably soothing, healing and antiseptic. Not only is it successful in every case where the directions for use are faithfully observed, but its cures are lasting.

Mrs. M. A. Cady, of 62, Wellington Street, Canton, Cardiff, Wales, says :—"For four or five years I have suffered so badly with piles that I have hardly been able to sit or stand; in fact, I have scarcely known what to do with myself. I have been under two operations at Leeds Infirmary for them, and tried no end of ointments and liniments, but I could get no better.

"I quickly found the benefit of Doan's Ointment and by the time I had finished the pot the improvement was wonderful. I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Ointment, and you are welcome to make what use you like of my name, for the sake of others. (Signed) (Mrs.) M. A. Cadby."

8 1/2 years later Mrs. Cadby said:—"I haven't had any return of the piles since Doan's Ointment cured me."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box, 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COTTON—January 22, at Naples, the wife of Julian James Cotton, of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajba, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy: I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kempy&Co

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 2-1m., 2-20a. Low water, 8-17m., 8-0a.

Bombay Races, first day.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Bombay Horse Show 8 a.m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

American Business Maxim :—"They who think only of themselves waste a great deal of thought on a small subject."—CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 11.—Bombay Dog Show, 8 a.m. Bombay Horse Show, 3-30 p. m. Annual Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Friday February 12.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Lady Jehangir's "At Home" to meet Miss Clarke. P. and O. steamer "Egypt" with English mails of the 29th January, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Saturday, February 13.—Bombay Races, second day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets 6h. 38m.

Sunday, February 14.—Sexagesima Sunday, Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.

Monday, February 15.—Bombay Races, third day. Racquets Tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.

Tuesday. February 16.—Bombay Open Polo Tournament commences. Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, H. E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-45. Election of a Municipal Councillor, nominations received at the Municipal Office. Bombay Hunt, Irla. "At Home" at Government House, Malabar Point. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN CHIEFS.—H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala arrived in Bombay and is putting up at Nepean Sea Road. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore arrived in Bombay on Monday last and is putting up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—On the Hornby-road on Monday night a Mahomedan coolie attempting to jump out of an electric tram car when it was in motion, injured his right foot. The driver in spite of all attempts to stop the car could not do it until the foot was completely smashed. He was removed to the hospital where he is detained for treatment.

KNOCKED DOWN.—On the 7th instant, whilst the manager of the Gold Mohor Mill was being driven in his shigram along Parel Road, one Narayen Mukand, aged 45, was knocked down. Narayen was carrying a sack of grain on his head, at the time. He sustained a fracture of the right leg and was removed to hospital.

CURRENCY NOTES MISSING.—Balvant Raghava, a cultivator, has reported to the police the loss of currency notes for Rs. 240. He arrived in Bombay from Karjat on the 6th instant and missed the notes the next day from the pocket of his coat which he had hung up in his room in a chawl on Fergusson Road. A bundle of currency notes, less Rs. 20, was found in a corner of the room.

G. I. P. INSTITUTE CONCERT.—Last night in the grounds of the G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, the P. and O. R.M.S. "Macedonia" gave a concert, which proved a great success. The extensive grounds of the Institute were very beautifully decorated with flags and bunting and brilliantly illuminated. A very attractive programme was gone through, the several parts being very admirably performed. The concert was followed by a dance.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-morrow instead of at 9 a.m., Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m., the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umkozi," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on the 12th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding. The consideration of the following notice of motion from Mr. G. W. Hateh was postponed to the next meeting: "That the Engineer be desired to submit proposals, with an estimate for improving the appearance of the portion of the Kennedy Sea Face, lying between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Ride, and for rendering it fit for use as a public recreation ground."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p. m. this evening :—

Grand March...	Cornelius .....Mendelssohn.
Overture.....	Poet and Peasant...Suppe.
Selection.....	La Fille du Tambour Major .....Offenbach.
Valse	Loyante .....Wheeler.
Selection	The Gondoliers ...Sullivan.
Fantasia.....	Sylvia .....Linton.
A Sleigh Ride.....	.....Ord. Hume.

BAND AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACES—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. this evening.

March.....	Mandla Road.....Adam.
Overture.....	Post and Peasant .....Suppe.
Song Cornet Solo...	Alice Where art Thou.....J. Ascher.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance Sullivan
Valse	Rhein Sage .....Gungl'.
Song.....	In This Hour of Softened Splendour.....Pinsuti.
Selection.....	Miss Hook of Holland.. ..Ruben.

LECTURE-RECITAL.—A lecture-recital of miscellaneous interpretative readings, recitations and personations from standard and popular authors was given last night by Mr. R. I. Fulton, Dean of the School of Oratory and Professor of Elecution and oratory in the Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware, Ohio. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present in the Y. M. C. A. Hall to hear the lecture and thoroughly enjoyed an hour's intellectual treat. Mr. Fulton proved himself a master of the art of public speaking. He really charmed his audience who did not pass a single dull moment during the recital.

COLLISION IN THE STREET.

Tram Car and the Renard Train.

AN accident of a novel character occurred on the Apollo Road in front of the Great Western Hotel yesterday at 12-30 p.m. The collision occurred between an electric tram and one of the waggons attached to the Renard Train. The tram car was going from the Apollo Bunder towards the Customs House when it came near the Great Western Hotel an electric tram car came up from the opposite direction. The engine and two waggons of the tram had passed the porch of the hotel buildings and the collision took place between the tram car and the third and last waggon. The front portion of the tram car which consisted of a first class compartment was smashed at one side. Fortunately there were no passengers in it at the time and hence no person was injured. Immediately after the accident tram and the train both stopped. The tram car was not rendered unable to go by itself and it proceeded to the Colaba depot.

PROF. LEES-SMITH AS SOCIAL REFORMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused, with some interest, the discussion on the above subject. It is true that natives have bad manners, which offend Europeans. They should improve their manners and habits and they will be less objectionable. But it is none the less true that Europeans treat natives with contempt and carry their pride of race and colour rather too far. They make odious distinctions not only of colour and race but even of names, and you will find many Christians change their names to improve their prospects. These distinctions are emphasized even by religious persons. As a case in point, I may be allowed to instance the fact that Native Catholic girls even of respectable parentage, cannot secure in Bombay admission to Convent Schools, and that Catholic girls are bound to attend non-Catholic and non-Christian Schools, more anon, if need be.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "R. V. M." "feels sorry" for Professor Lees-Smith on account of the stinging lectures he has got from your other correspondents, evidently Englishmen, in return for one he gave to the Englishmen in India about their treatment of the Indians on Indian Railways.

But I feel more sorry for the poor well-meaning Professor, as in addition to what he has got from his own countrymen, "with compound interest" as one would say, he has got worse treatment from "R. V. M." an Indian.

I wonder, how "R. V. M." does his railway travelling when he, who "was three years in Europe," and is "shocked by the prehistoric manners of my own people, which I had myself overcome or forgotten," (the latter, a fearful confession on his part about his former habits), when he says, "I would not on any account whatever travel on a three days' journey with any of my countrymen unless he happened to be one who has had similar advantages to my own," i.e., "one who was three years in Europe," and as all men travelling on Indian railways could not be so fortunate, and as Englishmen would not travel with him, as he says, "I cannot conscientiously blame English gentlemen for objecting to travel with me." He blames Professor Lees-Smith for having "done us real harm and set back the clock by a couple of years at least."

RANCHOD NARAIN.

Girgaum, Feb. 9.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Bank in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey Kt; Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the directors' report, said :—

Gentlemen,—I have to congratulate you on the satisfactory working of the Bank during the past year.

Working Capital—The working capital of the Bank, as on 31st December 1908, is 271·1akhs, as compared with 181 lakhs in December 1907, an increase of Rupees 90 lakhs and the directors trust that it will continue to increase, if the next monsoon proves favourable.

Profits—Money was in good demand during the first six months, but during the second six months, money was very cheap, and I trust, you will consider the figures of profits very satisfactory. The Bank was able to employ the funds at its disposal, such lines of investments, as yielded best rates of interest from time to time. The advances on pearls contributed in a large measure, towards making up the good profits of the year.

Branches—During the year under report, six new Branches have been opened, one of which is temporary and will be closed at the end of the cotton season at that place. The directors are watching the progress of the Branches that have already been working.

Business in Gold and Silver—During the past year the Bank has commenced to import gold bars, bearing the Bank's name on them. The demand for this class of gold has not been large owing to the cessation of the marriage season amongst Hindus, on account of the Simhasta year, and the Bank had to remain satisfied with a very small business in gold bars. Every endeavour is being made to push our Bank's gold bars, through our Branches, and Agents appointed in other parts of India, and I trust that there will be a good demand for them in future. In the month of June last, the Bank commenced to import silver bars from London. These imports consisted of purchases in London, against sales of such bars in Bombay, to be delivered in settlement. During the monsoon months, the Bank's funds were largely employed in financing imports of silver. Being new to the business, we met with a great many difficulties in the London and Bombay markets. These difficulties were overcome, one by one. The operations consisted of sales in one market against purchases in another, and there never was any risk of losing money. Since the beginning of December last, owing to the busy season in India, when the Bank's funds could be more profitably employed in other lines of investments, the business done by the Bank in silver has been very small, and is undertaken for the purpose of remitting funds from London to Bombay Office. The Bank has been able to build up good connections in Bombay and London in silver business, and the directors take this opportunity of assuring the public that the business in silver is to be undertaken as part of banking business, and not for purpose of speculation, and the directors fully realise the importance of not engaging in any transaction which would bear the appearance of being speculative.

Pearl business.—There was more activity in this business during the year and the Bank could have invested more funds in this line of investment, but the directors acted with caution in not investing too much money in one class of investment.

Expenditure.—The expenses of the Bank have increased to Rs. 2,50,000· as more branches have been opened during the year. Due care will be taken to see that further expenses are not incurred, unless there is a proportionate increase in the Bank's business. With reference to the suggestion of Messrs. Sankalchand, Sons & Co., to add a larger sum to reserve fund, instead of carrying forward Rs. 3,42,000 no substantial argument has been put forward to alter the directors' recommendation in their report.

Staff.—Before I conclude, we have to thank the Managing Director Mr. Choonilal Saraya and the Staff of the Bank for the zeal and industry with which they have been conducting the business of the Bank, since its commeneement.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjie Jejeebhoy it was resolved to declare a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1908 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to place to reserve fund (which will now stand at Rs 3 lakhs); 200,000 and to carry forward to next account Rs 3,42,545-3-7. The appointments of H. H. Sir Waghjee G. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, were confirmed. Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarjee and Lakhmidas Morarjee were re-elected directors. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MR. REES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—One the 29th December we published an article entitled "The Righteous Wrath of Mr. Rees" in which we expressed both sympathy with that capable and untiring critic of Indian affairs and some anxiety lest his frequent intervention in debate might end in his losing that close attention of the House which is generally due to his speeches. With reference to this article Mr. Rees now writes to us as follows:—"I read with much interest the leading article in your issue of the 29th December, and it is only because I covet the good-will of my friends in Madras that I am anxious to explain why my interventions in debate are so, or as you suggest too, frequent. Now, the fact is that if my questions in the House are examined, it will be found that a compartively small number of them are original, and that the vast majority are supplementary. Similarly with regard to my speeches. If they are frequent, they are invariably short, and nearly always impromptu answers to some other Member. Of course if a Member draws first place in the ballot, as I did twice last Session, he is expected to prepare a speech, and usually speaks for at least half an hour. This on such occasions is regarded as due to the House; but as to the other speeches, which of course make up my big total, I would ask your readers to kindly remember that an active group of members, probably not less than a dozen, almost daily disparage and discredit, so far as they can, the British Government and their agents and all their fellow-countrymen in India. It is perfectly true that if several Members were always present in the House and had sufficient information to enable them to counter these questions, or refute these accusations, and if such Members were prepared to disregard the strong opposition which they receive from another body of Members working together and always present, and also from the Irish Members and many others who support them, then there would be no occasion for any one Member to take upon himself the task of opposing the opponents of British Rule and of European British subjects in India. But, in point of fact, there does not exist in the House any such body of Members always present, always ready and always able to undertake this thankless, and from a Parliamentary point of view rather perilous, task. Therefore I think that allowance must be made for the frequent intervention in debate of a Member who does undertake it, but who would very willingly relinquish a portion of it to others, if they came forward.

"It is very easy to lay it down that a Member should only occasionally speak, and not be too much in evidence, but it is quite certain that monstrous misrepresentation of Indian affairs needs perpetual correction. I think only those who have as I have, been occupied for nearly ten years in writing and speaking on this subject are aware of the extent to which the minds of the British public and of Members of Parliament have been filled with malignant falsehoods regarding the character of the Government and the lives and conversation of our fellow countrymen in India. Reports in the English newspapers also give a very inadequate account of what happens in th House. It does not matter so much what Dr. Rutherford says, but Sir Charles Dilke is listened to with great attention, and throughout his speech on the 7th December he made continual references to myself and my writings, while Mr. Keir Hardie made a direct attack on myself.

As to the danger of incurring that fate of Sir George Campbell, a Member should at any rate be able to judge the temper of an assembly like the House of Commons, and see whether or not his speeches tend to empty the House. It must not be forgotten that time is limited in the House, and it is very difficult for one Member who wishes to correct misrepresentation to get a hearing when others put down motions accusing the Indian Government. I purposely gave two or three out of the ten minutes I got on the 7th December before 11 o'clock, when the debate was bound to close, to Sir Henry Cotton, because his advocacy is peculiarly fatal to any cause he espouses.

"Finally, I do not take the slightest exception to your article. On the contrary, I am grateful for being remembered, and for the kind things said about myself. I have often had a good word in old days from the "Madras Mail," sometimes a scolding, of which two fates I am sure the latter was the more deserved."

We cannot but feel for Mr. Rees in his efforts to expose the ignorant or perverse misstatements which fall so abundantly from the small group of faddists and calaminators to which he refers. It is only too true that, in the absence of a number of qualified and energetic speakers on the other side, the extraordinary pronouncements, of that group would often pass unchallenged if Mr. Rees did not intervene with some caustic comment or some question ingeniously framed to elicit facts which tell against the hostile critics of British rule in India. But his experience of Parliament will probably have taught him that the speakers heard with closest attention are, with few exceptions, those whose observations on any partieular question cannot be easily predicted. In the case of a speaker who continually claims the attention of the House for the reiteration of opinions, however sound, there is some danger that his audience will develop the habit of taking his speeches "as read" before they are delivered. We have no doubt that a considerable section of the House is keenly interested by most of the speeches which Mr. Rees makes and is not inappreciative of his readiness in debate. But the fact remains that there is in some quarters an impression that he speaks too often, and it seems not very difficult to raise a laugh in the House by allusion to his loquacity. Of course, the laugh can often be turned against the scoffers, and we ourselves ventured to remind one who declared ironically that the only hope for India was to restore Mr. Rees to this country that "restituere rem" does really mean to re-establish the fortunes of the State. But it would be a matter for great regret if, for lack of a little more restraint, so able and vigorous a champion of the best interests of India were to weaken his hold on the attention of the House of Commons.

INDIAN NOVELS IN DEMAND

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The only time that the British public takes a keen interest in Indian affairs is when something out of the common, such as a frontier war, a famine, an earthquake or some similar convulsion is in progress and accordingly the recent unrest in this country, together with Lord Morley's scheme of reforms, has focussed English interest upon our special concerns to quite an unusual degree. Not long ago the managing director of one of the largest publishing firms in London asked us to recommend a rising Indian novelist on the ground that the public is prepared just at present to read anything that is written about India. It is possible that this may prove a useful hint to budding writers in this country while at the same time it may be well to examine the needs of the book-market in the light of five Indian novels that have been recently published or have achieved a considerable degree of popularity.

Up to recent times it seemed impossible for any writer except Rudyard Kipling and Mrs. Steele to interest the public in Indian life. We leave Victoria Cross's "Anna Lombard" out of the question, because clever as that book is it did not owe all its vogue to purely literary causes. But this bar seems now to have been broken through as the five novels we have in mind introduce three practically new writers to the public. Two of them, Mrs Steele's "A Prince of Dreamers" (Heinemann) and Sir Mortimer Durand's "[illegible] Shah" (Constable) are historical in character and celebrate in a curiously similar fashion the fame of the Great Mogul Emperor Akbar and the Persian conqueror of the Moguls. Both of them take the real Emperor and weave round the events of his life a romantic love-story. Of the two Sir Mortimer Durand abides most closely by history, and indeed he seems to have hesitated whether to cast his book in the form of a biography or of a novel. The fact that all his details did not admit of documentary proof, though probably true to life, decided him in favour of the novel form; and here, unfortunately, his prentice hand betrays him to some degree. Regarded merely as a novel, the life of the Asiatic Napoleon is overloaded with blood, while the love story is handled with the firmness and surety of touch that characterize Mrs. Steele. The heroine fades out of the book towards the end, and leaves us, wallowing in a confusion of slaugher. Mrs. Steele herself recognises in her preface that the times of Akbar] are too remote from ordinary English life to make her book a popular success; but regarded as an historical romance, it achieves the atmosphere of its time much better than "On Face of the Waters"; and both these historical novels recreate the life of past times with striking success.

The novelist of the moment, who reproduces the life of the Punjab with more than the truth though with something less than the brilliance of Rudyard Kipling, is Mrs. Maud Diver, whose two books "Captain Desmond, V. C.", and "The Great Amulet" (Blackwood) we have already noticed; but no review of modern Indian fiction would be complete without some reference to her work. Mrs. Diver paints the life of the Punjab, and particularly the Punjab frontier with the minute accurracy of the resident in the scenes that she depicts, while at the same time her books are promised with the imaginative insight and the atmosphere of high endeavour that are inseparable from all romantic art. Realistic in detail she is the reverse of realistic in aim. Both her books, leave us the better for having read them, and arm us against the discomforts and petty inconveniences of Anglo-Indian life with a new fortitude. She paints the life of the Englishman, and particularly the English soldier, as what it is—a high and elevating duty given us on behalf of the subject peoples under our sway, and forming a training school of character second to none in the world. Both her heroes are not the tailors' dummies of the ordinary woman novelist, but real men. Captain Desmond is the more satisfactory of the two, because his character is all of a piece. He yields not an inch to the second love that comes into his life, when his wife proves too light and frivolous to satisfy his intellect. But the Scottish hero of the second book is a contradictory character. A man of his Puritan directness would be the last man likely to fall, consciously of unconsciously, under the dominion of the opium habit. In the effort to heighten the interest of her story Mrs. Diver has been guilty here of a psychological improbability. Nevertheless, her books remain real vital and interesting pieces of work just the type for which the English publisher is at present hungering.

The fifth novel on our list, "Maya," by P. Lawrence Oliphant (Constable) is emphatically not the type of book that the British public and therefore the British publisher demands; but at the same time for sheer literary style and insight into native life and character it is far the best of the five. As an English novel of native life we do not remember any that competes with it, except Allardyce's "City of Sunshine" and the books of Miss Sorabji and Sister Nivedita. The story is that of an English girl, daughter of a Mutiny survivor, who is brought up in a Native State in native fashion. The clash between the prejudices of her native education and the inherent strength of her English blood is brought out with a power and realism that show a deep insight into both English and Indian character. We do not know whether Mr. P. Lawrence Oliphant is any relation of Lawrence Oliphant, the well-known journalist and "litterateur" of a generation ago, but he displays in his work precisely the same qualities of mystical thought and finished literary expression. His book, unfortunately, is too remote both in atmosphere and in plot to appeal to the circulating library reader of the present day; and we fear that his reward must remain the appreciation of the few rather than the plaudits of the many.

LANGUAGE IN BOHEMIA.

THE "PIONEER."—One of the evergreen growths of South European politics is the Bohemian language question, which, as the uproarious demonstrations in the Austrian Reichsrath announced by Reuter have convincingly shown, gives no sign at the present time of running to seed. For well over half a century the attitude of the Czech people has been the problem "par excellence" of Austria's domestic administrators, and ever since, thirty years ago, the representatives of the Bohemian movement in the House abandoned the policy of sulking in their tents, the Slavonic point of view has been pushed forward with increasing impetus. During the fourteen years of Count Taafe's management of affairs the Czech patriots were particularly successful in giving effect to their claims, as is attested by the language ordinances of 1880 and 1886, which definitely established Bohemian predominance in the public service and ensured the founding of a Czech university and of numerous other institutions important to the cause. Continuous linguistic agitation in Silesia, on the north-west frontier of Hungary and in the other Czech provinces soon resulted in such consolidation of the forces at work that the Austro-Hungarian Government was forced to take refuge in ceaseless concession culminating after the fall of the German Polish-Clerical coalition and the universal-suffrage bills of Taafe, in the celebrated language ordinances of the Badeni Ministry in 1896. A thorough knowledge of the Czech and German languages was thus rendered compulsory for all officials in Bohemia and Moravia, a provision which not only gratified the feelings of the nationalists but afforded, as is obvious no small advantage to the bilingual Czech candidates for office. The important political issues bound up with the language question were now not difficult to discern, for the German claimants, ousted from numerous posts, demanded the administrative separation of the German and Czech districts of Bohemia and Moravia, that the official languages of each might be kept distinct. All the recent internal history of Austria has been mainly concerned with the problem of averting, on the one hand, the danger of ultimate autonomy in the Czech provinces fostered by the refusal of linguistic partition which circumstances had entailed and that of alienating the Pan-Germanic element on the other, and the impossibility of compromise has been illustrated by the constantly recuring acts of violence and consequent suspension of constitutional rights which have marked the recent years of Austria and have threatened at times to destroy her whole parliamentary system. Ten years ago the last of the language ordinances was withdrawn, and German agitation, now satisfied, gave place once more to that of the Czechs, which has been adequately sustained ever since. The vehicles of conflicting national ideas are at times very difficult to keep side by side in a complex state, and the shock of their collisions is still, as has long been the case, telling on the nerves of the drivers of the Dual Monarchy.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FACE OF "MOTHER INDIA" TARRED.

THE "Indian Spectator":—Attempts have now and then been made in Europe on the lives of popular rulers, not by anarchists, but by insane individuals actuated by an uncontrollable impulse to commit a crime on the object of popular attraction. The crowds, the decorations, the cheers, and the gorgeous processions have a peculiar effect upon the diseased mind, and while others respond to the sound and the spectacle by joining in the chorous and mingling in the crowd, the lunatic throws a missile or discharges a revolver. The young men who were guilty of the ineffable meanness of disfiguring the innocent statue of a good and noble Queen at Nagpur were not medically insane—the greater the pity. They were not discontended B.A.s, whose excessively literary education had made them disloyal, nor were they trained in a private school where discipline was lax. What unhinged their minds? The line of demarcation between mental aberration and moral depravity is not always easy to draw. It is the general conduct of an individual which marks him out as a sane or insane person. Where a mind is insane on a particular subject, the distinction cannot be easily drawn. What made the young men, who have been punished for the outrage at Nagpur, lose their sense of right and wrong of the noble and the vile? It is the disease which makes one forget that to spit at the sun is to spit in one's own face. It seems that at Benares also a statue of Queen Victoria has been disfigured. It is time that the public authorities in charge of such statues made provision for guarding them from injury. As for the insult, whose face do these misguided youths tar? It is the face of "Mother India," who is disgraced by the conduct of such sons, stooping to war with inanimate figures in the dark.

THE ABKARI COMMITTEE.

The "Parsi":—Though there is a proverbial saying that men cannot be made sober by act of Parliament, legislators have good reason to believe that the law is not entirely impotent to curb drunkenness, and similar vices. The Abkari Committee which has lately been sitting in Bombay gathered a lot of interesting evidence about the liquor trade, but nothing, apparently on which to found any special legislation. Witnesses interested in the trade, indeed, spoke of various harmless adulterations which they had heard of other dealers practising (but of course never practised themselves) such as the addition of burnt sugar, flavouring essences and water, but if anything worse went on it was discreetly concealed. The question whether good honest liquor quenches thirst and therefore promotes sobriety while sophisticated liquor increases thirst and drunkenness was not thoroughly thrashed out. Some of the ordinary outside witnesses were frank with a frankness which, while it disproved the old impression that Indian witnesses say only what they think the Sahib-log would like them to say, would have been inexpressively shocking to the ardent Swadeshist. Some hard old drinkers from the mills made the frankest of confessions and the consensus of their opinion seemed to be that country spirit was more deleterious than foreign liquor.

THE MOHARRUM AND MR. DU BOULAY'S COMMITTEE.

The "Indian Spectator":—The elaborate precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of last year's Moharrum riots have proved to be either entirely successful or altogether unnecessary. On the former supposition we must congratulate H E. the Governer and the Committee appointed at his instance to co-operate with the Police Commissioner; and on the latter we must congratulate the Muhammadan community. We are inclined to congratulate all parties concerned. The Moharram celebrations are believed to have passed off quietly in every part of India, and we are perhaps bound to assume that even without the precautions, they would have passed off quietly here as well, until the contrary is proved. By way of proof we may first mention the probability that when the memory of last year's occurrences was still green in many minds, an attempt might have been made to pay off old scores or to complete unaccomplished triumphs. The very fact that the Police Commissioner and H. E. the Governor considered the precautions, necessary, and that the leaders of the community did not laugh at their fears, justifies us in assuming that the necessity for the precautions was not imaginary. There was one little incident, reported in the papers, which proved that suspicions, light as air, were apt to gather strength and lead to serious consequences in the state of mind of the sects concerned. The unintentional throwing of some filth into a tank caused nearly a commotion, which, however, was easily allayed by the Commissioner. We cannot say in the circumstances that the precautions were unnecessary. We must, on the other hand, heartily congratulate Mr. Du Boulay and his committee on the uneventful character of the celebration.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Mohurrum Festival in Bombay has passed peacefully beyond all expectations, due to the vigilance of the Police and the friendly co-operation of the leaders of the Mahomedan community. The events of the first few days were all but disquieting, and might have led to an untoward development. When the mental state of the community is at the height of fanaticism, exciting rumours without any foundations have often led to a serious breach of the peace. The slightest provocation to religious susceptibilities not unfrequently leads to grave disturbances. The situation for the Police is thus rendered peculiarly difficult, and they have passed through their ordeal with a success which does credit to their efficiency as guardians of the peace. It is alleged that the early rumours led to a stampede amongst the Bohra and other sections of the Shia community, who sought refuge in the suburbs and their native country in anticipation of a renewed hostility. The scheme which the Mahomedan Committee might frame under the guidance of their Chairman, Mr. Du Boulay, would, we hope, so far restore confidence in the weaker communities as to disarm suspicion in advance of a premeditated attack from hostile factions. Such a contingency is, however, rare in Bombay where the Police can be safely trusted to shadow all preconceived attempts at disturbances. Their real danger lies in the unruly behaviour of the followers of the Taboots during the procession day and the night preceding, and the possibility of a spontaneous outburst of fanaticism leading to grave consequences. We might repeat what we have stated on other occasions that the possession of bludgeons and sticks should be rigidly forbidden, and we hope that the members of the Committee would be able to bring pressure to bear upon the Tolliwallas to enforce the prohibition on their respective followings. Divested of this threatening element, Taboot processions would be dispossessed of a good deal of their militant aspect.

The "Indu Prakash":—When writing a few days ago about the welcome step which H. E. Sir George Clarke took in calling upon the local Mahomedan leaders to share the responsibility of the task of maintaining peace during the last Mohurum days, we had said that the new policy was sure to prove of immense use both to the Government and the public. The smooth and the very satisfactory manner in which the recent Mohurum passed off fully justifies the opinion expressed by us and the people were quite pleased with the good results which have followed from the sympathetic and far-sighted policy introduced by the ruler of this Presidency. We may refer here to the very satisfactory work done by the several Plague Committees composed of Indian leaders acting under the guidance of Government officers and heartily co-operating with them in plague times during the first few years of plague in Bombay. The admission of popular representatives into the confidence of Government in all matters connected with public interests naturally inspires a sense of responsibility in the minds of the leaders and leads them to try their utmost to be useful to the country. This 'responsible association' in the task of managing public affairs must, as a matter of course, prove a potent source of good and is calculated to render the relations between the Rulers and the Ruled more cordial and more satisfactory.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

The "Indu Prakash":—The rumour that Sir Lawrence Jenkins is returning to India as the Chief Judge of the Calcutta High Court has proved true. When after winning unique popularity Sir Lawrence went to England from amongst us Bombay had the satisfaction that what was her loss was a great gain to all India, Bombay included. And Sir Lawrence was to the front in the final shaping of the Morley-Minto Reforms. Now Bombay will have small consolation of this kind. We of course congratulate Calcutta on having for its Chief High Court Judge a lawyer of such eminence and an exponent of conciliation of such rare tact as Sir Lawrence. We wonder if there is any particular mission on which Sir Lawrence is going to Calcutta. Does it harbinger something more still to conciliate Bengal? Let us hope it does.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The announcement that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court has been appointed Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Sir Francis Maclean does not come upon the public as a surprise, for it had long been talked of. The appointment, we are pleased of note, has given satisfaction to our brethren of Bengal. This is quite natural, inasmuch as Sir Lawrence has during his tenure of office in Bombay given ample evidence of his capacity. As Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court he was able to give thorough satisfaction both to the public and to the members of the Bar, and there is every probability of his winning equal laurels in his new sphere of activity. The appointment of a sympathetic and tactful Chief Justice like Sir Lawrence Jenkins is quite opportune and welcome it at the present moment for more than one reason. If the past be any index of the future, one may take it as almost certain that the new Chief Justice will be a credit to the Bench of the Calcutta High Court, and will thoroughly maintain the noble traditions of his high office. In conclusion we desire to offer our hearty congratulations to our brethren of Bengal on their having got Sir Lawrence Jenkins as their future Chief Justice.

The "Guzerat Mitra":—The announcement of the appointment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to be the Chief Justice of the High Court in Bengal will not create any surprise in this country. The name of the popular and the learned ex-Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court has been too often mentioned in this connection as the probable successor to Sir Frances Maclean at Calcutta. There is no doubt that Sir Lawrence Jenkins who is personally well-known in Bengal society as a former very popular Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court will be cordially received by the whole of Bengal to be at the head of the judiciary in that Province. Sir Lawrence Jenkins' transference back to India is an eminent recognition of his great and sterling worth, a tribute to his great learning and distinguished abilities of a sound lawyer and one of the ablest Judges of our time, and all Indians, whatever their political creed may be, will receive him cordially back to this country.

The "Gujerati":—The announcement that Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been appointed successor of Sir Francis Maclean as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court will be received in Bengal with feelings of the utmost satisfaction. When he left these shores, it was little expected that he would come back to preside over the judicial administration even of a province like Bengal. No doubt rumours have been rife for a long time that he was likely to succeed Sir Francis Maclean or His Excellency Sir George Clarke. But the public were scarcely prepared to credit the former report, the more so as Sir Lawrence Jenkins had already made his arrangements to establish himself in England. But it is the unexpected that has happened and the rumour that has been eagerly discussed for some weeks past has, after all, turned out to be correct. We have not the slightest doubt that Sir Lawrence Jenkins' appointment has been made in view of the state of affairs in Bengal. He is not a stranger to Bengal. He took up the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay High Court when his work had already begun to be appreciated at the Calcutta High Court and by the time he left these shores to take up his new post at the India Council, he had established a reputation for himself and won the confidence of all classes of people as the head of the judiciary in this Presidency. The Judicial administration in Bengal has not for some time past been entirely what it should be and we feel no doubt that Sir Lawrence Jenkin's presence at the head of the Calcutta High Court will go far to restore the confidence of the people which has unfortunately been shaken to some extent in that disturbed province. Sir Lawrence Jenkins was not only a successful judge but also a successful administrator. His judicial impartiality and breadth of mind, his tactfulness and sympathy, his dignified bearing and balanced judgment, his insight into and grasp of the views and requirements of the educated classes—all these qualities will help the Government in re-establishing that confidence, peace and good-will which are essential to the progress of Bengal and the rest of the country.

The "Parsi":—After many rumours and as numerous contradictions, the official announcement has been made that Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal. His exceptional capacity for this post and the particular necessity that exists to-day of having a Chief Justice in that troubled province in whom all classes feel entire confidence must have been the deciding factors in his appointment, for when he left Bombay Sir Lawrence evidently thought that he was leaving this country for good, and made all arrangements accordingly. It would have been a matter for regret had he returned to India in any other capacity than the head of the Indian judiciary, for if sympathies so catholic as his are rare in the official world they must be rarer still on the India Council. His services there have necessarily been rendered somewhat in the dark, but there is no doubt that in the many changes that have taken place lately his wise counsel has been given in favour of the generous recognition of Indian merit which was always one of his own most attractive characteristics. On the social side the presence of Lady Jenkins will make the new appointment doubly popular. In Bombay she always proved a worthy and successful helpmeet in an unselfish endeavour to improve relations of Indian and English society.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—By a curious incidence India is again to welcome back, but this time at Calcutta, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, our late popular Chief Justice and most esteemed citizen, who retired just a year ago to take up the more arduous work as a member of the India Council at Westminster. His entry there was indeed most beneficial for this country. For he just took up his responsible post at the right psychological hour. Lord Morley was so surrounded by colleagues who were almost all out of touch with Indian affairs of the day, that he could look for little guidance and help from those worthy "fossils." He ardently wished to have at his elbow an Englishman, who though an official was not of the official hierarchy, and who was, besides, thoroughly out of the pals of that sacerdotal caste. More, he wanted a personage who had been in touch with the latest phases and feelings of New India. He wished to have one who had fully known the India of King Edward as late as 1908. In Sir Lawrence was found the right man in the right place. The reform proposals were undergoing all sorts of hacking and hewing. How to make them acceptable to the "new spirit" so clamant in India was an arduous task. But thanks to Sir Lawrence and Lord Macdonell, he was able eventually to mould them into that satisfactory form in which we now recognise them. But look again at the whirligig of time. No sooner had he completed this historical work than he was asked to take up the Chief Justiceship of Bengal. Verily, the stars in their course seem to have been determined that Sir Lawrence should always be where he was most wanted at the right pyschological hour. So Sir Lawrence has followed his "destiny" as prescribed by the stars which shape it. All India has joyfully acclaimed his advent among us which in itself is evidence unimpeachable of his popularity among European and Indians alike. Bengal badly wants a Chief Justice of his judicial impartiality and ability and his sound administrative experience. And here it has got the right man. Bengal is rejoiced,—yes sullen, down hearted, discouraged and dispirited Bengal is delighted. But we are rejoiced on even higher grounds. The turn now is for Lord Minto to put into practical operation Lord Morley's reform proposals. Who could be a greater guide, philosopher and friend, "behind the Vicegal throne" than the very personage who was so greatly instrumental in shaping the reform proposals. More. Who could better pacify by his great moral suasion and deep sympathy all Bengal which he has known so intimately, outside the pale of the White Brahmin's corporation, than Sir Lawrence. Here is indeed a combination of good luck and we forecast a most gladsome future for unhappy Bengal.

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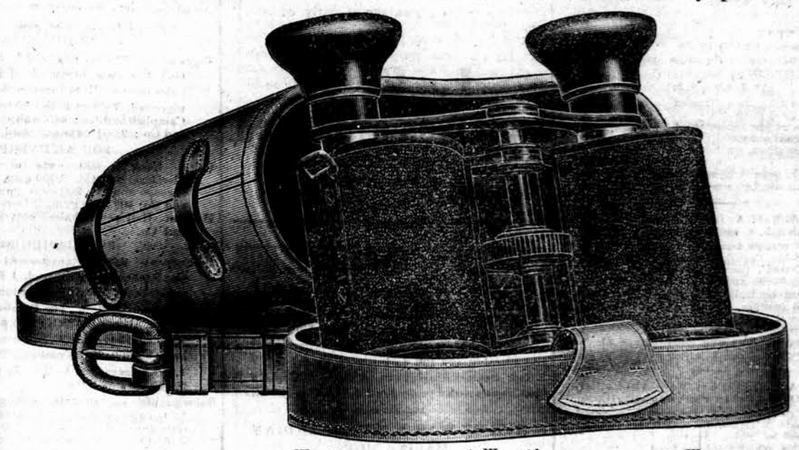

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Co. Northampton) ENGLAND.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday.

FORGING A CHEQUE.

Bapu Janu and V. S. Martine were tried for forging a cheque for Rs. 1,500, on 30th October last, in the name of A. M. Jeewanji and Co., and cashing it in the Bank of Bombay. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, instructed by Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader, appeared for the second accused. The second accused said he was a Maltese, and he wanted to be tried as a European, by a jury the majority of whom were Europeans. The application was granted. The first accused was asked, whether there was any objection on his part, to be tried on the charges with the second accused, by the jury empannelled for that accused. The first accused replied he had none. A jury was accordingly empannelled for the trial of both the accused.

Mr. Gadgil opened the case. The case for the prosecution was, that the first accused was in the employ of Messrs. A. M. Jeewanji and Co., contractors and stevedores, as their peon; the second accused was in their service in Goa, and was recently dismissed. Cheque No. B. 866379 was discovered to have been missing by the complainant, Alibhoy M. Jeewanji, who reported the matter to the Police. Inquiries made by Inspector Sullivan and Sub-Inspector Pettigara, showed that on 30th October last, the second accused got one Joseph Isaac to fill up the stolen cheque, and make it payable to the bearer, the amount being laid down at Rs. 1,500. Meeting the first accused in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, the second accused induced him to cash it at the Bank of Bombay. At the Bank, the first accused got one currency-note for Rs. 1,000, and fifty notes of Rs. 10 each. On the following day, the second accused went to the Currency Bank to get the note for Rs. 1,000 cashed. That note was the identical one received from the Bank on the previous day in payment of the cheque. Certain of the notes were found in the possession of the sister of the first accused. Both the accused were arrested and charged.

Evidence was led by Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Kolaskar cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution, on behalf of the second accused; the first accused conducted his defence in person, and put questions to the witnesses through the Interpreter.

The evidence for the prosecution was not over when the Court adjourned till 11 a. m. to-day (Wednesday.)

FINAL RIGHT OF REPLY.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment on a question raised in the forgery case, by Mr. Lowndes, counsel for Mia Sahib Abdulaly Mia Sahib Sharafali. Counsel stated that the ruling of Mr. Justice Batty, reported in the Bombay Law Reporter, vol 8, page 421, made at the trial of Bhasker Balwant Bhopatkar, known as the "Bhala" newspaper case, that "where the defence puts in documents while the case for the prosecution is going on, the prosecution is entitled to reply," or say the last word; this ruling, said Mr. Lowndes, was not in conformity with the spirit of the law.

Mr. Justice Beaman observed that the true construction of Section 292 of the Criminal Procedure Code was that unless the accused adduced evidence for himself, viz., taking time as the test, after the evidence of the prosecution was ended, he had the right to "the last word." He, for his part, could never bring himself to consent to such a halting conclusion. If the documents put in by the defence during the cross-examination of the witness for the prosecution were of such a nature as to take the prosecution by surprise, then the prosecution could deprive the defence of the last word. But then, who was to be the judge of the degree of surprise; how was the Judge to know whether it caused surprise or not? Surely, if the rule was to rest upon any principle so shaky, blurred, and wobbling, according to the temper of each Judge, it would be no rule at all. He would apply the rule on the principle, that nothing which the accused could fairly get in to his own advantage by the legitimate employment of cross-examination while the case was in the hands of the prosecution deprived him of his right to the last word. Sometimes, under the guise of cross-examining a prosecution witness, counsel for the defence would try to get in a lot of matter, specially documentary, which ought to have come in as evidence for rebuttal. Then the Judge would prevent him from doing so by intimating that this was neither the proper time nor the proper way. But merely putting in papers through the witness for the prosecution, in the course of ordinary cross-examination, was not "adducing any evidence", within the meaning of Section 292, and it gave not the right of reply to the prosecution.

A SUIT AGAINST TRUSTEES.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Vyas Motilal Runchod against Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy and another trustees under a trust deed dated 18th December 1853, executed by a wealthy Hindu, Mr. Kahandas Narandas. Vyas said he was an Auditch Brahmin and a reader of Purans, and as such he was entitled to the benefit under the particular provisions of the deed to a much larger extent than the defendants admitted he was. The case has been reported. The defendants denied the plaintiff's claim, and they deposited in Court Rs. 78-12, to which only they said he was entitled. The Court passed a decree in his favour for that amount, and dismissed his claim with costs. The Court ordered him to pay the costs of the defendants.

PRESIDING at a lecture given by Mr. Joseph McCabe under the auspices of the City Temple Literary and Debating Society, the Rev. R. J. Campbell told a good story about himself. He was once, he said, elected a vice-president, or something like that of the Christian Evidence Society, but one day a deputation from the Society came to him and suggested the propriety of clearing out. The organisation's lecturers, he was told, were no sooner well started with their discourse in Hyde Park or Finsbury Park than some rascal in the crowd would jump up and, producing one of Mr. Campbell's books, shout out: "Stop a minute; I've got you."

THE MEANING OF THE WORD "JUDGMENT."

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

THE HON. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bussell, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side, have disposed of an appeal in the case of Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotany and another, appellants and first and second defendants, against Zorabai widow and another, respondents and plaintiffs. This was an appeal against an order passed by Mr. Justice Macleod sitting in chambers, directing the issue of a commission for the examination of various witnesses in the suit, including the plaintiffs at Moulmein.

The learned Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said an objection had been taken that no appeal lay. It was contended for the appellants that an appeal did lie on the ground that the order of Mr. Justice Macleod was a judgment within the meaning of clause 15 of the Letters Patent. The meaning to be attributed to the word "Judgment" was discussed as early as 1872 in the Calcutta High Court in the case of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta against the Oriental Gas Company, which is reported in 8 Bengal Law Reports, p. 433. The Chief Justice of Bengal in that case discussed the previous case of De Souza vs. Coles, a decision of the High Court of Madras in these terms:—"A decision of the High Court of Madras was also referred to, in which it was held that the refusal of a judge to give leave to institute a suit on the Original Side of the Court, under clause 12 of the Charter, was a judgment, and as such appealable under clause 15—De Souza vs. Coles, 3 Mad. H. C. R., 384. The Court there said that the word 'judgement' in clause 15 could not 'be limited to the final judgment in a suit, nor indeed to a judgment in a suit at all, but must be held to have the more general meaning of any decision or determination affecting the right or the interest of any suitor or applicant,' and again where the language giving the appeal is so general in its terms as that continued in the 15th clause of the Charter, it is, we think, impossible to prescribe any limits to the right of appeal founded upon the nature of the order or decree appealed from." Sir Basil Scott remarked that their Lordships were not, however, prepared to go to this extent. Such an interpretation would, as it seemed to their Lordships, and as the learned Judges in that case seemed to admit, put it in the power of a vexatious litigant to appeal against all the discretionary orders which the Judge of Original Jurisdiction might make in the course of the suit: and with no result, as such orders would have to be, as a matter of course, confirmed. It would also give a far more extensive right of appeal against the orders of a Judge of Original Jurisdiction in this Court, than existed against the orders of a Judge of Original Jurisdiction in the mofussil, which their Lordships did not think at all probable that Her Majesty intended. Their Lordships of this Court thought that "judgment" in clause 15 means a decision which affects the merits of the question between the parties by determining some right or liability. It might be either final or preliminary, or interlocutory, the difference between them being that a final judgment determined the whole cause or suit, and a preliminary or interlocutory judgment determined only a part of it, leaving other matters to be determined. That decision was followed by a decision of the same Court in Haji Ismail Haji Hubbib vs. Haji Mahomed Haji Joosub, reported in Bengal Law Reports, p. 91.

For a considerable number of years, in this Court, those two decisions had, to Sir Basil Scott's knowledge, been regarded as the leading decisions to be followed on the question of whether an order in any particular case was a judgment within the meaning of clause 15 of the Letters Patent. In the case of Jehangir vs. the Secretary of State, which his Lordship believed was unreported, the late Chief Justice held that there was no appeal against an order relating to discovery on the ground that, in the words of Sir Richard Couch in Haji Ismail's case, it was an order merely regulating the procedure in the suit.

In the present case, the order made merely regulated the procedure to be followed in the examination of witnesses. The principle was the same even though some of these witnesses were party-plaintiffs. That being so, it seemed to his Lordship that the order was one which was not a judgment within the meaning of clause 15. For these reasons, his Lordship was of opinion that there was no appeal: and their Lordships must, therefore, dismiss the appeal with costs.

Mr. Justice Russell was of the same opinion.

SUIT FOR RENT.

Breach of Covenant.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appelant, Anant Subrao Ubhayakar, sued Subrao Mangesh and three others, to recover arrears of rent with local cess and fine and notice fee recovered from him by the Revenue authorities. Mr. Sumitra appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. Nilkant Atmaram and Mr. S. V. Palekar.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that the ancestor of defendants, one Ramchandra, took a permanent lease of the plaint land from his grandfather at a fixed annual rent, of which he agreed to pay directly to Government the assessment of Rs. 24-12-0 for the whole "varga" of which the plaint property formed a part: that defendants are in possession of the land and that they refused to pay rent and assessment for the last three years; whereupon Government recovered the same from the plaintiff with fine and notice fee, which defendants are liable to pay. Defendants on the other hand admitted the "Mulgeni" lease, but contended that plaintiff was not entitled to the whole rent claimed. The original suit was decided by the Additional Subordinate Judge of Kumta, who directed plaintiff to recover the arrears of rent and gave a decree for Rs. 54. In appeal the District Judge at Karwar varied the decree of the Court of first instance by reducing the amount to Rs. 3-12. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that plaintiff in this case had complained that the lessees have failed to pay to Government the assessment payable by them under the lease and also the rent reserved by the lease for direct payment to the lessor, and contended that by reason of the failure of the defendants to discharge their obligations for three years, he has been obliged to pay assessment to Government and has also been fined and required to pay a notice fee, and he therefore applied to recover from the defendants the amount payable by them under the lease for three years together with the amount paid for local cess, etc. Their Lordships said this was therefore a suit for compensation for breach of covenant contained in a lease and for rents. The covenant is, however, unlimited in point of time and is expressed to be binding upon the parties from generation to generation. Therefore, their Lordships said that, until the lessees or plaintiff's co-sharers by arrangment or by suit obtain some modification of the covenant, the liability of the lessees to perform it in its entirety would remain unchanged. In view of the want of harmony between the plaintiff and the defendants, the only safe course for the lessees was to adhere strictly to the terms of their lease. This, their Lordships remarked, had not been done, and so penalty must be paid to the plaintiff for such loss as he may have suffered by the breach of covenant. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships delivered a long judgment in which they varied the decree of the Lower Court by decreeing that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff Rs 46-2-4 together with costs.

POLICE COURT

DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Bai Amba, a widow, charged Virji Bagwan, Jivan Ramchandra, Odhavji Harjivan and Gokul Khima, patels of the Bhoi caste, with defamation. Mr. B. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Reuben Solomon and Kanuga, Pleaders, appeared for the complainant. Mr. B. Desai, Pleader, defended the first two accused and Mr. Motilal Dalal, Pleader, defended the last two accused. The case for the prosecution was that about eighteen months ago the accused ordered the communal Kotwal to proclaim the excommunication of the complainant and to declare that she had been fined by the caste and that if anybody had anything to do with her he would be fined. She did not know why she had been excommunicated and no notice was given to her as to why she was fined and what were the charges against her. She sent a notice to the accused, but they did not reply.

The defence was that the accused had called a meeting of the caste to examine certain accounts, when the question of complainant's conduct suddenly cropped up. They alleged that Bai Amba was sent for, but she did not honour the summons of the caste and she was therefore excommunicated by the accused along with other members of the caste.

All the accused were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs. 50, the second Rs. 100, the third Rs. 50, and the fourth Rs. 10.

DEFAMING A MERCHANT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Karamali Moledina, a Khoja merchant, charged Mahomedali Pirbhoy Somji with defamation. Mr. B. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case arose out of a letter published in the "Bombay Samachar," a Gujerati daily, under the heading "The Last Fire at Dongri Pala Lane," in which it was suggested that a certain fire which broke out in a godown in Dongri Pala Lane was due to arson. It was further alleged that arson was prevalent and a certain Khoja merchant had deliberately set fire to at least one, if not more of his godowns. The complainant's name was not mentioned in the letters, but the accused admitted that he referred to the complainant.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that the imputation was a grave one and the fact that the accused had a grudge against the complainant, for having dismissed from his employment his half-brother, gave a very serious aspect to the offence. The accused was fined Rs. 250.

THE CHARM OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.

An American lady, who has returned to New York after spending 20 years in English society has given expression to the following opinions:—

"English society? One must live there to understand it. I doubt if there exists anywhere in the world such a complete society as we have in London. His Majesty the King is its head, together with the Queen. It would be hard to explain to Americans how immensely popular both the King and Queen are with everybody. They have such infinite tact, such savoir-faire, such kindliness, and such graciousness that the working man cheers for them even as much as the nobility. It will be a long time before England will have a King who is as popular as Edward.

"I doubt if there is anything in the world as interesting or as complete as English society. The lines are not at all clearly defined. Anybody is welcome who should be welcome. Money is not all in London. One must be interesting, be clever be likeable. The lines are not drawn so hard and fast as they seem to be in New York. A musician, a writer, an artist, an actor, a traveller, is just as welcome in London as an earl or a baron.

"English country life, as far as I can judge, is the perfection of existence. English people take life more calmly than Americans. I doubt if there is anything so pleasant in the world as to be a welcome guest at an English country home.

"Never let anyone say that the English are not hospitable. To be sure one must have letters to them and be properly introduced, but once an Englishman or an Englishwoman invites you to the home, you may rest assured that everything will be done to enhance your comfort and your happiness.

"It can't be helped. It's the example set by his Majesty. He is so full of tact, so gracious, so able to say and do the right thing in the right place that I call him the peacemaker of the world.

"The Queen is perfectly lovely. As the years go by she seems to grow more beautiful than ever. She looks so young and she is so filled with the joy of living. Everybody in England loves the Queen. She is so graceful and so gracious. No other lady of the present day could vie with her in tact and graciousness.

"She has a kind word and a pleasant smile for everyone. She is one of the most sympathetic women I have ever met. She is adored by the masses—there is always enthusiasm when Alexandra appears. She likes the quiet life now and she goes about among her people as if she were one of them. To look at her no one would guess that she is a grandmother. She has such a beautiful figure, she stands so erect, she is so slight and so supple, that it is hard to realise that her son has grown up and married and has children of his own in their teens.

"FOR King or Parliament," a three-act historical play, written by Lady Maud Kathleen Cairnes Plantagenet Hastings, eldest daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, has been produced at Gremlon Hall, near Nuneaton, the residence of her father. Lady Maud is only fifteen years of age.

LANDING PLACES IN THE HARBOUR.

Extension of Facilities at Revas.

A Press Note states that Government have received certain proposals for the removal of the difficulties caused to the public by the want of proper landing conveniences on the further side of the Bombay harbour. One of these proposals involves the construction of a pier at Kolgaon, about a mile from the present landing place at Mandva, while an alternative scheme provides for a pier at Nowkar Point, not far from the existing Revas Bandar. The Governor in Council, after careful consideration, is of opinion that the latter project is preferable to the former the point of view both of the expenditure involved in carrying it out and of the benefit which the travelling public will derive from it. The site chosen at Kolgaon is such that a pier, if built, would be of use only during the fair weather, being exposed, during the rains, to the full force of the monsoon. Moreover, its position would call for considerable strength of construction, and the cost involved is estimated at nearly eight lakhs of rupees. The alternative scheme would locate the pier in comparatively smooth water, where all coasting steamers can approach throughout the year, and where a structure of ordinary screw piles which would cost only Rs. 1,18,431, would be adequate. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that steps should be taken to construct a pier at Nowkar Point, and that arrangements should be made for the execution of the work next financial year.

As the pier is primarily intended to secure better facilities for the landing of passengers bound for Revas and the places adjoining it on the south coast and is calculated to promote the trade of the port, it is but fair that the Southern Group Ports Fund should meet a portion of the cost of its construction. The fund has, besides a small cash balance, an invested balance of about Rs. 1,72,000 which is intended to be spent on carrying out improvements of the Southern Group Ports. As the construction of a pier at Revas fulfils one of the objects for which the fund has been collected, it should be called upon to contribute, from its invested balance the sum of Rs. 30,000, being one-fourth of the cost of the work. Inasmuch as the improvement of the port will stimulate trade and eventually affect beneficially the finances of the District Local Board, Kolaba, that body also should be required to subscribe. The Commissioner, S. D., should be requested to move the District Local Board to contribute the sum of Rs. 3,000. The balance of the cost, Rs. 85,431, will be borne by Government.

The estimate of Rs. 1,18,431 does not include provision for waiting rooms for passengers or sheds for goods. The Governor in Council considers that the cost on this account might well be borne by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, as the pier will be of great convenience to the passengers and goods carried by the steamers of the Company. The latter should therefore be requested to undertake these works, and informed that Government will be prepared to afford them all reasonable facilities for carrying them out, provided that the plans are the first approved by the Public Works Department. They should be further informed that the Governor in Council hopes that, with the construction of the pier at Revas, they will find it possible to place suitable steamers on the Revas, Karanja and Dharamtar lines, and that, as regards the Dharamtar creek, for the dredging of which no proposals are under the consideration of Government, it would seem suitable to furnish light draught steamers—possibly stern-wheel paddle steamers—to ply up the creek from Revas.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

THE hired transport "Dongola," Captain H. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 20th January, and called at Malta, Port Said, and Suez. She brought the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, and drafts, consisting of 68 officers, 23 ladies, 18 children, 5 warrant officers, 6 women and 16 children, 1,352 non-commissioned officers and men, 97 women, and 88 children. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock and despatched in three special troop trains to their respective destinations. The following are the names of the officers:—

1ST ROYAL SCOTS.

Lt Col Wemyss,	Lieut Somes, R G A
Major Davidson and wife	Capt Bourne, wife and child, I A
Major Callander and wife and child	Capt Ricketts, I A
Major Lock and wife and child	Capt Smith, wife and 3 children, I O D
Capt Croper	Capt Riccard, R A
Capt Tanner	Major Krapp, R A
Capt Fargus	Capt Palmer and wife, R A
Lieut Stanton	Lieut Wright, I M S
Lieut Hill Whitson	Lt Col Dowell, R A
Lieut Romanes	Capt Mackenzie, V C, 1 Bl Scots
Lieut Sandys	Lieut Hawley, 1st W Yorks
Lieut Stewart	Maj Godrey-Flannett, 1st Essex
2nd Lt Simson	Maj Blake, 1st D L I
2nd Lt Perry	Lieut Hanbury, 2nd Shrop L I
2nd Lt Bell	Lieut Mitchell, 1st R Sussex
2nd Lt Burke	Maj Harvest, R A
2nd Lt Scott Moncrift	Capt Thatcher, R A
2nd Lt Wilmer	Daughter of late Lt-Col Cook, I M S
2nd Lt Guthre	2nd Lieut Hosking, Unattached
Lt and Adjt Johnstone and wife	Capt O'Reilly and wife, R A M C
Qr Mr Smith, wife and 7 children	Rev C E Canney, wife and child, Chaplain Dept
Capt Creagh, 1st Manchester	Rev (R C) McCarteb, Chaplain Dept
Capt Flower, 2nd Welsh Fus	Maj Gunter and wife, R A M C
Maj Vincent and wife, 6th Dragoons	Nurse and child of Capt Cowper, R Lancs
Lt Col Geddes, and wife, R A M C	Lieut Morris, I A
Lieut Amy and wife, R A M C	Lieut Saunders, I A
Lieut Colonel Tate, R A M C	Lieut Storey, I A
Lt Col Broddell, and wife and child, R A M C	Lieut Shaw, I A
Capt Bell, R A M C	Lieut Hutchinson, I A
Maj Healey, wife and child, R A M C	Wife of Capt Stokes, R E
Lt & Qr Mr O'Kelly, 13th Hussars	Wife of Maj Panker, R A
Capt Cochrane, wife and child, A V C	Lieut St John, I A
Lieut Devine A V C	Lieut Henderson, I A
2nd Lt Drysdale, 2nd R Hyrs	Rev Knott and wife, Chaplain Dept
Rev J Cameron, Chaplain's Dept	Capt Cavell, R A M C
Lieut Gordon, R H A	Wife of Lt Bolton, A V C
	Lt McPherson, Unattached

ARRIVAL OF THE YACHT "LYSISTRATA."

THE American Yacht "Lysistrata," which arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 noon yesterday from New York and Cannes via Aden, and is now lying off the Government Dock, is a magnificent vessel of two masts. She is owned by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who has brought four guests, namely, Prince Victor Dulip Singh, Princess Dulip Singh, Baroness de Reuter and Duca de Eboli on board. The vessel is of 626 tons and of 6,000 h.p., and is painted white. She possesses two steam launches, one motor launch, five boats and three life-boats and has a complement of 92 crew.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 9.

Some snowfalls are reported from Kashmir and an inch of rain from Port Blair. With these exceptions, the weather has been dry everywhere. This morning skies are almost entirely free from cloud and pressure conditions indicate that dry weather is likely to continue.

Temperature has risen generally. Only a few stations have a temperature differing appreciably from normal. Humidity is low over parts of North-east India, North-west of the Peninsula and the United Provinces, but in the last area the air is not quite so dry as yesterday.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry everywhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now either equal to or above the average except in the extreme south-eastern districts where it is still in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in the north-west and is in moderate defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen generally; the maximum is now high at some stations but the minimum is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists in north Rajputana but elsewhere skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased in Rajputana but decreased in Sind; it is now generally equal to the average. Day temperature has risen and is now higher than usual over the whole division; night temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue very lightly clouded in Cutch and the adjacent Coast of Kathiawar but are clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now normal in west Central India and Gujarat but is in large excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture in the extreme eastern districts but remains drier than usual elsewhere. Temperature has risen and while it is now normal during the day it is still lower than usual at some stations at night.

The Konkan.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in south but in the north skies remain clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual everywhere and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Skies are clear nearly everywhere in northern India. Weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask (8th)	75·3	63·8	...	1·70
Muskat (8th)	80·8	70·6	...	4·70
Multan	69·3	44·0	...	0·04
Kawalpindi	65·4	35·4	...	1·58
Lahore	79·4	45·7	...	1·16
Sirsa	75·3	41·6	...	0·23
Ambala	74·5	44·5	...	1·07
Delhi	77·7	52·2	...	0·47
Agra	77·0	51·0	...	1·08
Mainpuri	79·3	48·1	...	0·39
Jhansi	74·0	53·5	...	0·44
Cawnpore	80·4	45·6	...	0·16
Allahabad	79·1	48·5	...	0·23
Jacobabad	80·1	41·8	...	0·07
Karachi	81·5	61·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	80·4	49·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	81·2	54·1	...	0·10
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	83·1	57·5	...	0·31
Dwarka	76·8	64·7	...	0·12
Veraval	86·7	62·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	79·9	55·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	86·0	60·0	...	0·65
Surat	89·1	61·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	87·6	61·7	...	0·07
Deesa	86·8	61·0	...	0·00
Neemuch	83·0	47·8	...	0·00
Indore	82·6	50·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	78·0	45·3	...	0·98
Saugor	79·6	58·5	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	82·6	47·4	...	1·76
Khandwa	87·2	51·6	...	0·07
Akola	88·2	50·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	88·3	60·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	86·6	54·6	...	0·02
Chanda	88·5	51·5	...	0·00
Raipur	81·7	56·1	...	0·00
Bombay	81·9	66·1	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	85·8	64·1	...	0·92
Mormugao	83·5	69·2	...	0·00
Karwar	85·8	67·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	89·4	53·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	89·9	53·5	...	0·00
Poona	90·9	53·2	...	0·37
Sholapur	92·3	64·1	...	0·00
Bijapur	93·2	67·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	88·3	62·8	...	0·34
Aurangabad	88·2	53·7	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	56·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	90·8	63·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	86·2	71·9	...	0·24
Calicut	87·3	74·1	...	5·86
Cochin	89·7	74·3	...	1·09
Colombo	87·5	73·5	...	6·20
Masulipatam	86·7	70·3	...	0·23
Bellary	94·5	68·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	92·2	69·1	...	4·05
Madras	86·5	68·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	87·3	67·9	...	0·87
Coimbatore	89·9	64·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	92·6	64·8	...	6·20
Negapatam	82·9	69·0	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th February was 30·011 in. 5ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

TREND OF CHEMICAL INVENTION.

The Utilisation of Waste.

There is an office at Washington, writes Robert Kennedy Duncan, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the University of Kansas, in "Harper's Magazine," which some people call "the graveyard of dead hopes." It is a place to which men, the land over, after working under every circumstance of discouregement and failure, finally bring the results of their toil in order to obtain from the Government "a temporary monopoly in their inventions." Often much more often than not, the invention is immature, or it is premature, or its novelty is imaginary, or its utility is illusory, or its monopoly is fictitious, and the invention, together with the inventor's hopes, it is true, lies casketed in the Patent Office. But such is not always the case; the invention dies, but "invention" lives. The divine creative spirit in man ever drives him on, and out of the vast number of failures to increase the sum of the world's useful knowledge, there results this much, at any rate, of accelerated progress that it always pales the achievement of each past generation into dull and empty insignificance.

Chemical patents deal with substance—how to make things cheaper, how to make them better, how to make imitations of things substitutes for things, new things, and how to make artificially the natural substances of the animal, plant, or mineral. First in obviousness among the patents are those which deal with the utilisation of waste. Thus with fuel:—Through the gradual depletion of the fuel resources of the older countries and the conservation of our own through combinations of capital, the consequent rise in the price of fuel the world over has forced contemporary men to look for burnable material in what was the waste, of former days, in coal-dust. This coal-dust is mixed with some blinding material in order that it may appear as little briquettes of various shapes and sizes—mixed as it may be, with tar; plaster of paris and chromatised gelatin; cement and tar; or linseed meal sulphur, flour, glucose and lime. In certain cases substances are added to increase its combustibility—substances such as magnese dioxide or nitre. Not only coal-dust, but turf also appears in many patents. In order to turn the turf into fuel, it is dried and mixed superficially with rosin for pressing, or it may be with naphthalene. Most of these parents are German, as is to be expected from a country in which fuel is so economically used; but some of them are American, and it is as clear as sunlight that to-morrow we shall see burning in our hearths the waste of former days. And just as our fuel will be artificial, so will be the walls of our homes. Artificial stone is the subject-matter of many a patent. For the most part it consists of cement mixed with asbestos, although, instead of this, sawdust and parafin may be mixed with sand and a solution of magnesium chloride; or, again, it may be made out of the mineral magnesite, mixed with zinc oxide and magnesium chloride, or silici acid.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SUBSTANCE.

Another phase of human effort strikingly apparent in present-day patents concerns the improvement of substance either by extracting from it and using in its stead its essential principles, or by removing from it its injurious constituents. Many examples appear, and particularly in foods. Thus with coffee: Many patents propose a coffee extract made for the most part by grinding the beans with volatile solvents and afterwards extracting the fatty and aromatic substances by water; others, again, are concerned with the removal of the noxious ingredients. One, for example, proposes a caffeineless coffee; while another has in mind the lessening of the tannic acid content by impregnating the coffee with potassium carbonate and sodium hydroxide; while still another, sad to say, is concerned solely with the improvement of the attractive qualities of the unroasted beans by treating them with oxides of nitrogen, where by their odour and flavour are accentuated. But if caffeineless coffee is considered desirable, so is nicotineless tobacco, for several proposals are made to pass superheated steam through tobacco, with the object of removing the injurious nicotine, which is subsequently condensed and is good, we are informed, through another patent, for tanning hides. As with coffee and tobacco so with beer. A certain interesting patent originating in Russia proposes to make a beer equal to Munchener or Pilsener by determining the ingredients of the soft water of the malt-house. It seems that water rich in alkaline-earth carbonates dissolves certain resins in the gluten of the barley, and that these resins possess a bad and bitter taste. "Therefore," say the patentees, "why not make the waters used in beer-making identical in mineral content with the waters used in the beers to be imitated? The results are declared to be satisfactory. Another interesting patent, English in origin, has to do with an imitation beer. It is proposed to flavour the carbonic-acid gas used in artificially carbonating the "beer" by passing it first through a warm cushion of hops. It is declared that by this means the smell of the hops which is apparently deemed the essential constituent may be transmitted to the "beer."

FORESTALLED INVENTORS.

Inventors are like others of human kind; they flock to a newly-discovered Klondike, and the original discoverer often times finds his little mine surrounded, tunnelled under, and completely enveloped by claims of a wider scope.

This is curiously instanced in the attempts which have been made in recent years to produce nitrogenous material out the nitrogen of the air: it is the most unimaginative fact in the world that men must either solve this problem or starve. One promising and, indeed, actually successful process for this purpose is that of Birkeland and Eyde, of Norway, who on a large scale are now causing the nitrogen and oxygen of the air to combine under the influence of flaming electric ares. But these inventors, successful as they are, will need to look to their laurels. The patapt reports are replete with alleged improvements on the method. One patent assures us that this same burning of nitrogen may be accomplished as well by simply heating the air to 1,200deg. C., and then rapidly cooling it. Another accomplishes the same result by heating the air in a water-jacketed furnace to 2,500deg. C. or 3,000deg. C. Still another succeeds by subjecting the air to a maximum current of only 120 watts, but possessed of a minimum potential of 100,000 volts, the air being under a pressure of less than one atmosphere. This last patent is peculiarly interesting, owing to the fact that it is issued to a company whose process was supposed to have been killed by the Birkeland method. It shows us how dangerous it is to celebrate the obsequies of any process prior to its actual decease. Another process for the fixation of nitrogen which is to-day being used over Continental Europe and for which several factories are now being built in America, depends upon the production of calcium cyanamide by pouring the nitrogen of the air over red-hot calcium carbide. But a recent patent improves this by mixing with the carbide 10 per cent. of calcium chloride under the catalytic influence of which the nitrogen is much more easily absorbed. But a patent still later uses calcium fluride instead of chloride. It is evident that the manufactures of cyanamide will also need to look to their laurels. Perhaps the most interesting patent in this connection is one based upon a wholly novel method of converting atmospheric nitrogen into the fixed and useful form, through the metal calcium which is now obtainable at a comparatively cheap rate, by the electrolysis of the fused chloride. Calcium readily unites with nitrogen to form calcium nitride Ca_3N_2, but if is not so well known that this nitride will react with hydrogen to form calcium hydride, which in its turn will react with more nitrogen to form calcium nitride again and ammonia. The result is a process in which the calcium passing alternately through the condition of nitride and hydride, is able to trans form into the valuable ammonia, indefinite quantities of hydrogen and atmospheric nitrogen. This process too leads us into a secret—the reason why so many recent patents have appeared dealing with methods of obtaining pure hydrogen from waste gases—gases such as blast-furnace gas. They obviously have in mind partly at least, the manufacture of ammonia through calcium hydride. But this calcium hydride has a utility wider still. It will react readily, almost violently, with water to produce free hydrogen and lime, and hence we are not surprised to find a patent dealing with calcium hydride as an ideal agent for aeronautics—for filling balloons. Another nitride easily made by passing atmospheric nitrogen over hot magnesium, is readily capble, according to a contemporary patent, of conversion into cyanides. It is apparently only necessary to have mixture of magnesium nitride, coke, and sodium carbonate in order to arrive at sodium cyanide so useful in goldmining. Still another patent interested in manufacturing products

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OF

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1909.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND GERMANY.

THE "Berlin Tageblatt's" allusion to Mr. Chamberlain's endeavours on behalf of an Anglo-German alliance is an extremely interesting reminiscence and particularly appropriate at the moment when the two nations, in the persons of their Sovereigns are trying to lay aside their jealousies and meet as friends. Mr. Chamberlain was speaking at a Unionist luncheon at Leicester on November 30, 1899. The war had broken out, and the British arms were none too successful. As a nation we were attacked on the Continent of Europe with unparalleled rancour. We were attacked by the Foreign Press and subjected to an abuse, which spared neither the private character of our statesmen nor the almost sacred person of the Queen. The worst of these excesses did not appear in German papers, but Mr. Chamberlain claimed in any case that we wanted to be friends not with the German newspapers, but with the German people.

Here is the passage to which the "Berlin Tageblatt" obviously refers when it says that Mr. Chamberlain nearly achieved an alliance with Germany. "At bottom," he said, "the character, the main character, of the Teutonic race differs very slightly, indeed, from the character of the Anglo-Saxon, and the same sentiments which bring us into sympathy with the United States of America may also be evoked to bring us into closer sympathy with the Empire of Germany . . . If the union between England and America is a powerful factor in the cause of peace, a new triple alliance between the Teutonic race and the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will be a still more potent influence in the future of the world. . . To me it seems to matter little whether you have an alliance which is committed to paper or whether you have an understanding which exists in the minds of the statesmen of the respective countries. An understanding, perhaps, is better than an alliance which may stereotype arrangements which cannot be accepted as permanent in view of the changing circumstances from day to day." These words deserve to be remembered now. A paper alliance is out of the question, but the understanding which Mr. Chamberlain advocated is still to be desired—if possible more than ever. When Mr. Chamberlain spoke ten years ago his words fell on deaf or hostile ears. France was, bitterly incensed at the suggestion of a triple alliance of Germany, the United States and England. In the Press of both the two former countries it evoked an outburst of remonstrance and caused much suspicion and irritation on others. But times have changed since then. France is our friend, and we are on excellent terms with Russia. Neither of these Powers could resent an understanding which would place Germany on the same cordial footing with England as France and Russia. The moment is highly propitious. All Germany has its imagination stirred by the visit of the King of England. If King Edward makes a peaceful conquest of the hearts of the German people, who can tell what will be the effect upon the course of the world's history?

UNIFIED SOUTH AFRICA. THE South African Convention which commenced its deliberations in October has done much work in getting as far forward as a draft constitution. The lines suggested are not unlike those of Australia, the main idea being a Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Assembly, under which will be the different colonies each transformed into a Province with an Administrator and Provincial Council to deal with purely local matters. So far no one can find fault, but we consider it a grave mistake allowing two official languages. South Africa has no need for the "Taal," for, as a British Colony, there is no more need for the official use of Dutch than there is for the use of Hindustani in the Legislative Councils of India. It is highly probable, however, that had this concession not been made the Convention would never have come to a workable decision. Difficulties there have been in plenty. Sober-minded statesmen have long seen that the unification of South Africa is a necessary part of its future existence and, from its position, is of vital importance to the Empire. Without unification there must ultimately have been a war of tariffs, and South Africa cannot afford for many years to indulge in such foolish tactics. Yet petty questions have been raised, dangerous for all their pettiness. That local jealousy, which is misnamed patriotism has shown itself in the discussion on the selection of the Federal Capital.

The Transvaal, it is urged, should enjoy the dignity and profit of having the Capital within her territory in view of the sacrifices which union will entail upon her. The matter is not yet settled, and if it is pressed the National Convention will become merely a cock-pit for the discussion of gains and sacrifices, with the necessary corollary of an adjustment of financial profits and losses. We are not yet free from the threatened repetition of the deadlock that has occurred at every Inter-colonial discussion on railway rates and fiscal tariffs, eventuating in a stop-gap arrangement that pleased nobody and irritated everyone. And yet that aspect of the question can hardly be absent from the minds of the Transvaal delegates. The Transvaal—we may leave Orangia out of mind as a buffer state, whose interests are indeterminate—has undoubtedly to make considerable sacrifices for union. Natal and the Cape make no attempt to conceal their intention that the prosperity of the Transvaal should minister to their necessities. The equity of their demand and their power to enforce it, strong if their ports formed the Transvaal's only access to the sea, are considerably weakened by the existence of Delagoa Bay, while their difficulties are increased by the apparent unwillingness of Portugal to merge the harbour and railway of the Mozambique Province in the South African system. The position is this: Natal and the Cape are loaded with debt, their revenue falls short of their expenditure, their industrial resources are comparatively small, they are practically living on the Transvaal. That Colony has a surplus, its resources are great, its potentialities boundless, it is independent of the other British Colonies.

The difficulty of finding a meeting ground for interests so divergent is enormous, and can only be found by many sacrifices on the part of the Transvaal. Sacrifices she is prepared to make—up to a certain point. The first great obstacle may arise in the dire necessities of the other parties which may prevent them advancing to that point. Then again there was a difficulty, by no means over yet, regarding representation. It is now decided for the draft, already referred to, that representation shall be proportionate to the European population and it is in this that lies the danger of a Dutch South Africa realm in which a Britisher, as such, will have no place, for throughout these colonies the preponderance given to the value of the rural vote is overwhelming and the difference between town and country is to all intents and purposes the difference between British and Dutch. To the difference of opinion regarding the question of natives and Asiatics in the different colonies we will not refer now, although many molehills must be manufactured into mountains before full agreement can be arrived at on this point. While ready to acknowledge that the unification is desirable and that, on paper, the scheme put forward is excellent we fear that the future cannot be smooth. The main question is really international, and international feelings are strange things, obeying no ordinary law and swift to break beyond bounds. Such is the future that we see while hoping it may not be so.

DIVORCE IN JAPAN. IT is noteworthy as an indication of changing opinion in Japan, where a code of morals very different from those of the West is in vogue, that there has been a great decline in recent years in the number of divorces. From 1889 to 1898, with only one exception, each year gave a larger return than one hundred thousand, but since 1899 the figure according to Dr. Takano, of the Tokyo University, has shown a tendency to decline so that the number each year is now not more than sixty thousand. Even America's divorce record must pale before that of Japan, which during the period of 1887 to 1893 had an average of 329·1 divorce cases out of every thousand marriages each year. During the five following years, however, the average dropped to 273·3 per thousand, and since 1889 has been further reduced to 167·6 per thousand. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of Prussia, where, in 1898, only twenty-one divorces were obtained in every thousand marriages. Still more interesting is it to compare the figures with those of America and Sweden, the two most notorious of divorcing countries. In the United States the average is only 25 per ten thousand and in Sweden the yearly average is 20·9 to same total. The figures relating to Japan go into many details and an attempt has been made without avail to explain why divorces are most frequent there in March and fewest in June. One of the tabulated statements shows that among men most divorces take place between the age of 26 and 30, the next most numerous period being from 21 to 25, followed by that between 31 and 35. The divorces taking place in these three periods together comprise more than 70 per cent. of the whole number.

Another tendency is the decline in the number of divorces in the period from 20 to 25, and the increasing tendency in the next five years. This is attributed to the fact that marriages of men under 25 years of age are becoming less frequent than formerly. Concerning women, most divorces occur between the age of 21 and 25, the figures comprising 30 per cent. of the whole, while the period from 26 to 30 comprises a little over 20 per cent. But of late divorces in the former period are decreasing, while those during the latter period show an increase. This is due to the tendency to marry later as mentioned above. Equally pregnant with meaning is a list showing the duration of married life before the divorce takes place, and this, as might be expected, shows that the breaking up most often occurs during the second year. Thus between the years 1889 and 1905 the number of divorces obtained during the first year of married life was 78,769 and in the second year this increased to 80,716, but then in the third year fell to 57,195. The decrease is maintained, for the fourth year it is only 43,385 and in the fifth year 33,355. Most Japanese divorces are effected by "mutual agreement." During the seven years from 1899 till 1905 there were 447,320 cases of divorce, of which only 1,927 received legal sanction. Out of these latter the suit was brought into the court by the wife in 1,250 cases. Whether this indicates the fact that Japanese wives have more ground for complaint than husbands is not commented upon by Dr. Takano. He is of opinion that the situation is improving, as divorces are decreasing each year though the population is increasing. In regard to the sudden fall in the number between 1898 and 1899 Dr. Takano thinks that it was due to a change in the Civil Code and Registration Regulation, and also points out the fewer number of divorces there were during the China and the Russian wars. We do not know if we are right in taking it that as the majority of divorces are by mutual agreement the general cause is "incompatability of temper."

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WE much regret to hear of the death, while at Home on leave, of Mr. A. E. Silk, Sanitary Engineer, Bengal.

THE appointment has been sanctioned of Mr. F. C. Daly, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for political crimes in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

CAPTAIN A. AKIN-HIGGINS, the well-known tourist guide, has just issued an artistic handbook on "Java, the land of perpetual life and beauty." It includes useful hints to travellers concerning the Dutch Archipelago, Bangkok, Johore and the islands of Penang and Singapore. Captain Akin-Higgins sets forth the attractions to the tourist of all these places in his hand-book which is beautifully illustrated.

MR. R. H. SHIPPLEY, I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput, as President of the District Board, has notified that in consequence of motorists "rushing" toll-gates, without paying the fees, he has ordered the toll-gates at Pallaveram and Poonamallee to be kept close.

THE announcement that the Prince Consort of Holland, Prince Henry, the husband of Queen Wilhelmina, has decided to pay a visit to Netherlands India, is much appreciated in those dependencies. No member of the Dutch Royal Family has visited them since 1837.

INDIA, it is reported, is to possess yet another iron and steel works, larger in magnitude, it is said, than that recently started by Messrs. Tata and Co., of Bombay. A big Australian firm, having invented a new process of manufacturing steel, are establishing branches in many places. Mr. Carnegie is reported to have offered the Syndicate a large sum for the purpose. Taking advantage of the circular of the Government of India in favour of indigenous productions, the Syndicate, it is reported, will open works near Barakar. Of the authorised capital, shares to the value of Rs. 3,00,000 will be offered in India.

IN connection with the reconstruction and enlargement of Worthing Railway Station, at an estimated cost of nearly £30,000, a tiny burial ground within a stone's throw of the station has been taken over by the railway company. It is a private burying ground less than six yards square, probably the smallest in the country, and was originally part of a large meadow, in which were an old windmill and a miller's cottage. In it are the graves of an old baker, his wife, and two daughters, the dates of the interments ranging from 1832 to 1849. The town council have arranged for the removal of the remains, together with the tombstones, to the borough cemetery at Broadwater.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ADVICE TO MARATHONERS.

Rugby Footballers.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

THE great popularity of Marathon Races all over the world just now is causing all sorts and conditions of people to have high ambitions. There is danger that matters may be overdone in more than one direction. Already we have had a race run through the streets of London, for the purpose of advertising a place of entertainment. If this sort of thing be allowed, we shall soon have the police stopping all races, just as they had to interfere when road walking became a public nuisance in 1903 and 1904. The Police, Press and Athletic bodies ought all to act together in preventing abuse; otherwise Marathon Races will become a farce. The next point is the suitability of the entrants for the races The Olympic officials compel every runner in the Marathon event to be medically examined before the race and this is very proper. In some of the so-called Marathon races, lads and boys have been allowed to compete. While a youth of 18 may make a good showing, it stands to reason such an ordeal must take a great deal out of anyone who has not reached the fullest development. Personally, the writer would like to see entries restricted to those over 21 years of age.

TRAINING.

Next we have the question of training. Many men with no previous experience of athletics are taking up the game and it is such who may easily do the wrong thing. The first essential is to be examined by a doctor, to see that the constitution is sound. Where the advice of no old athletes can be obtained, the following broad lines may prove of some use. The first essential of training is to lead a healthy and natural life. See that the inside is kept clean by plain foods, proper exercise, simple medicine (occasionally), such as mild salts and liquorice powder. Regular hours for rest and food are necessary, a sponge all over with tepid water, followed by a brisk rub with a rough towel, on rising, will be found invigorating and as aid to the reduction of flesh. No violent exercise must be taken before breakfast.

The actual exercise must mainly depend on a man's leisure. Naturally, the middle of the day in Winter and the evenings in Summer is the ideal time to exercise. Long distance walks up to 30 miles should be the ground-work of all training for Marathon races. The running must commence after the system is prepared, and should consist of two or three runs a week, according to the build of the man and the time at his disposal before the race. Fleshy men require more work than spare men, and those over 30 more than younger runners. The distances to run should vary from ten miles to the full journey, the latter once every two weeks, but only at a slow pace. The racing pace should be saved for the race. Athletes must remember that unless they learn to run the full distance in practice, they cannot expect to do so in the race itself, where the pace is much faster. Aspirants for honours should get a companion to accompany them on a bicycle and if a circular course of five or six miles be mapped out—to be run two or more times according to fancy—it will save trouble. On no account should any single mile be run inside six minutes, either in practice or a race. An average of six minutes per mile will win all the Marathon races we shall see.

SOME POINTS.

Cultivate an easy natural style, with a shorter stride than usual, and try to keep the feet close to the ground, a high springy style being tiring. Carry the arms fully extended at the sides and not across the chest. Dress warmly in cold weather. Look after the feet, carefully trimming nails and sand papering corns. Don't rub oils on the skin to clog the pores with dirt and grease. Use spirit embrocation or plain whisky. There is no better indoor exercise than skipping, raising the feet alternately as in running. Don't worry about rivals during a race. Make out a schedule and stick to it for 20 miles and then be guided by circumstances. Don't be induced to take any solid food during a run, and the less liquid a man takes the better. The mouth and throat may be washed out with water and on a cold or damp day half a teacup full of beef essence might be beneficial at 20 miles. Beyond this, nothing is required for such a short journey as 26 miles, as it is no hardship to fast five hours—which allows of two clear hours before a race. The writer has had many requests for advice lately and for this reason has penned these hints in the hope they will prove of some benefit to beginners and possibly even to experienced athletes.

ALDRIDGE READY.

It does not surprise the writer that Albert Aldridge has decided to lay himself out for pedestrian honours during 1909. The Redhill man is a great runner, his best performance being when he won the ten miles amateur championship in 1905, when he made all his own running after three miles and got home strong and well in 51 mins. 49⅘ secs. Besides this, he "ran up" to F. Appleby in a 15 miles level race at Manchester in 1902, Shrubb being third. Aldridge is just the sort to do big things at 10 to 25 miles and his challenge to the world ought to lead to some interesting events.

BILLIARDS.

H. W. Stevenson will go up in the estimation of the public for his attitude in regard to a proposed match with John Roberts. Stevenson is willing to concede the veteran 4,000 points in 20,000 for £500 aside. Roberts is satisfied with the start, but actually demands two-thirds of the gate money, win or lose. When Roberts was at the top of the tree, he could dictate terms and his custom was to demand two-thirds of the gate in matches. Stevenson is now a better player than Roberts ever was, but he does not propose to follow the example set by the old champion. On the contrary, he very generously offers to divide the gate money with Roberts, or split it, 60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser, just as Roberts likes.

Stevenson is now engaged in contesting the thirteenth heat of the Burroughes-Walts London Tournament with Harverson. The latter has won two and lost one match, while the scratchman has won all three of his previous heats. At the time of writing, he looks like losing his unbeaten record, Harverson (rec. 2,000) having more than held his own during the first half of the game. So far as interest in the tournament is concerned, a defeat for Stevenson would actually increase it, as he, Harverson, Inman and Reece would then all be on level terms—with three wins and one defeat. Mention of Inman and Reece reminds one that these two old rivals will commence a match of 8,000 up on level terms on February 15th and this is sure to be one of the events of the season.

WILL JEFFRIES REAPPEAR?

James J. Jeffries is offered big money if he will come out of his retirement and try to regain the heavy-weight championship for the white race. The old champion has taken matters easily since he engaged in his last match, and from all accounts his bodily condition is hardly such as would lead one to anticipate a satisfactory reappearance. Still he is by no means past the age at which to do big things, though he would naturally require a long and steady course of training. Other champions have come out of their retirement and done well, a recent example being that of R. K. Gunn, who won amateur championships in 1894, '95 and '96 and yet beat all comers in the Olympic Tournament. In other directions we have the example of W. G. George creating his world's one mile running record in his eighth season, while there was an interval of over a year between his retirement as an amateur and re-appearance as a professional. More recently we have seen "Major" Taylor make a successful re-appearance in the cycling world. All of which goes to show what may be done Jeffries would hardly take the ring against Johnson unless he felt confident of doing justice to himself, although the sum of £10,000—which has been offered Jeffries (win or lose)—would induce most men to risk a hiding from anyone. On the other hand, Jeffries as the retired champion, is in the position to command good money as a referee, while he has also established himself as a match promoter of renown.

GOOD WRESTLERS.

It is an assured thing that the Alhambria Wrestling Tournament, which opens next Monday, will prove a big success Already such good men as J. Lemm, A. Cherpillod, J. Esson, A. Munro, G.C.O. Kelly, A. Hassan and Zbysco have entered and they alone ought to make the venture a noted one. The cracks will soon get to see that something else is required besides music-hall exhibitions, and, if straight wrestling is to exist, the public must use judgment in its patronage.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The question leading up to the cancelling of the International match between England and Scotland is to be thrashed out before the International Board, which will meet at the suggestion of England and Wales. The English officials say they are quite prepared to drop the custom of sanctioning "covering money for petty expenses", if the International Board considers it advisable. Most lovers of amateurism are hopeful the action of the Scottish body will lead to a stricter rule about expenses. Once the make-believe amateur finds there is no cash in the game he will come out as a professional—which is what we want. Amateurs, however, should not look down on professionals, and the reason there are so many 'Shamateurs' about in various sports is because professionals are despised in many quarters.

HOPE FOR ENGLAND.

Though Wales beat England in the Rugby International at Cardiff by 8 points to nil, the Englishmen made a very good showing under the circumstances. The record now reads: Wales 13 wins, England 11 wins with one draw. The English forwards were masters of the situation and if only Wood (back), Vassall, Birtkett, Wright, Williamson and Stoop were available this season, England might easily have regainded the championship. Still there is hope that the experience of this season will lead to good results in 1910.

F. A. CUP TIES.

Great interest centred in the Football Association Cup ties on Saturday and during the week. The outstanding performances were the victories of Tottenham Hotspur and Portsmouth on visiting Manchester City and Birmingham respectively, the scores being 4-3 and 5-2. Old favourities in Aston Villa, Notts County and Southampton failed to survive the first round, their conquerors being Notts Forest, Blackburn Rovers and Bristol City. There will be some hot encounters in the next round, Everton having to visit Manchester United, while Tottenham Hotspur will be at home to Fulham. The holders:—Wolverhampton Wanderers drew against Crystal Palace (2-2), the replay (at Crystal Palace) ending in favour of the Crystal Palace men by 4 goals to 2.

IN GENERAL.

The rules of Polo have now been altered so that six periods of ten minutes' will be played in future. There will be five minutes interval at half-time and three minutes between the other periods.

The Midland Counties team has qualified for the semi-final of the Rugby County Championship and may win outright.

The Canadian Curlers were tended a banquet at Edinburgh on Wednesday.

The Australian Rugby team won 24, drew one and lost five matches during their tour, scoring 425 points against 144 by rival teams.

Old time athletes were sorry to hear of the death of Harry Bathune, one of the finest professional sprinters Canada ever produced.

Five matches in the first round of the F. A. Cup attracted gates of over 20,000 spectators.

These are dull times for "Turfites" but the appearance of Grand National candidates will liven things up and incidently lead to much "burning of fingers" by those, who forget what schooling in public means.

C. Harris won the Irish Southern Cross-Country Championship on Saturday, the team honours going to the City and Suburban Harriers with the lowest possible total of points.

Trial Hockey matches on Saturday ended in victories of the Midlands and South over West and East respectively.

There is money in Marathon races just now, as according to a cabled message, a £2,000 purse is to be split among Dorando, Longboat and Shrubb (if willing) for a race at Los Angelis in February.

SOME relics of Queen Victoria were included in a sale at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms. A miniature almanac for 1840 had the following inscription by the Duchess of Kent: "My beloved Victoria, I am ever and ever your affectionate mother." It realised £8 15s. A silk handkerchief carried by Queen Victoria on her wedding day fetched the same sum.

PROFESSOR GUSTAF SALEMAN OPPERT, Professor of Indian Tongues at the Berlin University formerly assistant librarian of the Bodleian, Library, at Oxford, who died on March 17, aged seventy-two, left personal estate in England valued at £9,908 6s. 7d. He left his books, manuscripts, and objects of art to his native town of Hamburg. To his housekeeper, Fraulein Zuhl, he left furniture and a life annuity of 750 marks, and a sum of 150 pfennigs (about 1s. 6d.) per day during their joint lives, or the life of the survivor, for the maintenance and benefit of his cats Lotte and Peter, requesting that Fraulein Zuhl will undertake this duty, and, failing her, that his executors will make arrangements for their comfort.

IN the South Lincolnshire village of Moulton the letting of small holdings has been made on condition that the applicants must marry. The small holdings there consist of Crown lands, which have been leased by the Moulton Parish Council. The clause in the provisional agreement, which was signed by each tenant previous to entry, was as follows: "The tenant to reside on his holding as soon as the house is erected and ready for occupation, and, if a single man, to satisfy the parish council of his intention within a reasonable time to marry and settle on the land." The phrase "within a reasonable time," in the case of a young tenant without a fiancee, has been held by the parish council to cover a period of twelve months.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Arrival in Berlin.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS PEACE-MAKER.

REMARKABLE GERMAN ARTICLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A noteworthy article has appeared in the Berlin "Tageblatt," showing that Mr. Chamberlain, starting with his speech at Leicester in November 1899, nearly achieved an alliance with Germany in 1900, despite the opposition on the part of the German pro-Boers. The split was caused over a trumpery difference in connection with the Boxer indemnity. The "Tageblatt" says such an alliance would have prevented the entente with France and the present armament fever.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The weather in Berlin promises great success for Their Majesties' visit. The Germans are preparing a most hearty personal welcome regardless of politics. The Unter den Linden is a forest of British flags, flowers and greenery. A feature of the occasion is the surprisingly heavy sale of British souvenirs, including historic battle pictures. The Press is hopeful of a mutual understanding in future.

LATER.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived in Berlin this morning.

They were met by the Kaiser and Kaiserin and all the German Princes and Princesses.

The decorations were very beautiful and huge crowds along the route gave Their Majesties a most enthusiastic welcome. The weather was brilliantly fine.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the "Berliner Tageblatt," report regarding Anglo-German alliance is a farrago of inaccuracies.

It declares that Prince Bulow unofficially called on Mr. Chamberlain referring to Lord Salisbury's objections to England joining the Triple Alliance and urged an Anglo-German rapprochement, saying that none was likelier to effect this than a statesman possessing wonderful influence over democracy. Mr. Chamberlain was impressed by Prince Bulow's friendliness and spoke at Leicester without consulting Lord Salisbury and his colleagues.

THE RUSSIAN MYSTERY.

Charge against Mr. Lopukhin.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A Communique issued by the Russian Government announces that Lopukhin is solely charged with disclosing to revolutionaries Azeff's connection with the police. There has never been any question of Azeff's participation in the murders of Government officials.

THE ENSEH BARRAGE.

Opened by the Khedive.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Khedive, in opening the Enseh Barrage, thanked the British officials and contractors for their great work, which would be a source of prosperity to Egypt and her people.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Franco-German Agreement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A Franco-German agreement was signed in Berlin to-day conceding to France the predominant political interest in Morocco and securing German commercial and industrial equality, thereby avoiding misunderstandings in future.

The coincidence of the signature of the agreement and King Edward's arrival is regarded as a happy augury.

LIBERALS AND THE LORDS.

Solicitor-General's Threat.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Alexander Ure, the Solicitor-General, speaking at Cockermouth, said that Government would end the veto of the House of Lords by a single clause of a single Act.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

President Roosevelt's Letter.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

President Roosevelt's telegram to the Governer of California on the 5th instant, on the subject of the Japanese Schools Bill, reviewed at length the whole situation. The President said that the Bill gave great cause for irritation and must be tested in the Federal Courts as a violation of treaty obligations.

NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT.

Joining Two Great Families.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The engagement is announced of Lord Dalmeny to Lady Dorothy Grosvenor, cousin of the Duke of Westminster.

ITALIAN CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

Country's Excellent Position.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Italian Chamber has been dissolved. A decree which has been issued trusts that the new Chamber will strive for the same ideals along the paths hitherto followed, and dwells on the excellent financial position of the country despite large remissions of taxation.

KING MENELIK'S ILLNESS.

A Total Denial.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Reuter, telegraphing from Addis Abeba, denies the serious illness of Menelik. His Majesty is touring in his motor-car.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Over Subscribed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The subscription list for the New Indian Loan has been closed. The applications amount to between £9,000,000 and £10,000,000. The Loan is quoted at five-eighths premium.

UNIFIED SOUTH AFRICA.

The Draft Constitution.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The draft of the South African Constitution provides for a Governor-General, and a Senate and House of Assembly. Each Colony will become a province under an Administrator and Provincial Council. Elections to the Assembly will be based on the European population with the principle of proportionate representation. The members of the Legislature must be Europeans. Both English and Dutch will be the official languages.

AUDIENCE BY THE POPE.

Indian Bishop Received.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Pope received in audience yesterday Bishop Benziger of India.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Lecture in London.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Queen's Hall was packed with a brilliant audience last night to hear Dr. Sven Hedin's lecture before the Royal Geographical Society. Lord Morley congratulated the explorer on his great expedition.

TANGSHAOYI'S MISSION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Tangshaoyi had a long interview with Mr. Lloyd-George at Downing Street on Sunday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The younger Coquelin is dead.

[M. Ernest Alexandre Honore Coquelin, better known as Coquelin Cadet, brother of Benoit Constant Coquelin ("Coquelin Aine") was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, May 16, 1848. After receiving his education in the Communal College of his native place, he entered the service of the Northern Railway Company, but being irresistably drawn towards the theatrical profession, he went to Paris, and, in 1864, entered M. Regnier's class at the Conservatoire, and three years later carried off the first prize for comedy. After successfully making his "debut" at the Odeon in the comic "roles" of classic pieces, he entered the Comedie Francaise in June, 1868, and played with his brother. During the siege of Paris he gained the Military Medal for bravery at the Battle of Bugenval, and was subsequently decorated with the Legion of Honour. He was a prolific writer, his latest contributions being "Le livre des convalescents," "L'Art de dire le monologue" (which he issued jointly with his brother), "La vie humouristique," "Le Rire," "Pirouettes," "Le Cheval" (a monologue), and "Fabrioles."]

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Foundation-stone of Masonic Temple Laid.

A ROUND OF VISITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 9.

At Vizagapatam, yesterday, the Governor attended the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Temple to be called the Hamilton Memorial Masonic Temple in commemoration of the meritorious services rendered to Lodge "Waltair" by the late Captain N. A. W. Hamilton.

Brother A. Y. G. Campbell officiated as District Grand Master.

In the afternoon His Excellency inspected the site of the proposed harbour, Lieutenant Terly, the Port Officer, explaining the plans.

A visit was then made to A. V. Jagga Rao's Observatory.

This morning the Governor made a further round of visits and inspected the schools, the police, etc. After breakfast His Excellency received a deputation from the representatives of the people of the district.

SIR T. WYNNE, President, Railway Board, left Calcutta after the Investiture last night by special train for Bombay, where he arrives to-morrow morning in connection with the Dock approaches question

COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

Despatch to the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The text of a telegraphic despatch on the Reforms Scheme was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and is likely to be in the hands of the Secretary of State by to-morrow.

LATER.

The Government of India's final recommendations on the Councils Reform Bill went home by cable yesterday. Lord Morley will introduce the Bill at an early date in the House of Lords, and it is understood that in the event of its passing without delay, the scheme will be brought into operation in India next cold weather.

The most important point at present is, of course, that of the system of election to be adopted for the Mahomedan community. As Lord Morley has an open mind on this matter, however, and the Mahomedan community in India have been found to be at one with the Government of India in recommending denominational constituencies, the outcome is not difficult to foresee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

The "Pioneer" says:—"It was, we think, Sir Charles Elliot who once said that it took from three to four years to carry out any great administrative change in India, this period covering the various steps from the first note on the subject to the final issue of executive orders. The truth of this statement is likely to be exemplified in the matter of the constitutional reforms now before the public. It was in the summer of 1906 that the present Viceroy took up the question. By the time the Legislative Councils are enlarged and in working order, three years will have passed, and it will not be until 1910 that the new procedure regulating the Budget discussions will come into operation. In short, the fourth year will be well advanced, before these great constitutional changes have been completed."

APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIANS.

Two more Announced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram from Dacca reports the probability of the appointment of two more Indians to responsible posts, viz., that of Dr. Gopal Chandra Mukerjee to be Civil Surgeon, Bogra District, and that of Mr. Jnan Sankar Sen to be District Officer.

INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

Project to be Completed in Three Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

As the Government of Madras have agreed to the combined Railway and Ferry project to and from Ceylon, the South Indian Railway Company can now proceed with the work of constructing the viaduct across the Paumben Channel.

The Ceylon Government will, presumably, push on their railway to the western end of the Manaar Island. The whole project should be completed within three years.

DEATH OF MR. H. F. PALIN.

Due to Heart-failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 9.

The death occurred suddenly yesterday of Mr. Hugh Fletcher Palin, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

The death took place during the early part of the evening at Montgomery Hall, where, as is the custom, a large number of ladies and gentlemen had foregathered for the usual before dinner dance.

Mr. Palin was chatting with a group of friends in the main hall, when he sank back into a chair, remarking that he felt very unwell. Seeing his serious condition some gentlemen immediately removed him to a small office near by, where he at once expired. Death was found to be due to a sudden failure of the heart.

The deceased joined the service in 1879 and lately had been officiating as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central range.

ACCIDENT TO MR. HYDE.

Left Arm Broken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Hyde, Administrator-General, Bengal, met with a nasty accident to-day, through being pulled down by a restive horse he was holding, and breaking his left arm.

MOREHAL DACOITY CASE.

Three More Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Three more arrests have been made in connection with the Morehal Dacoity Case, which is under trial at Seraidpore.

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Six of the Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Kincaid delivered judgment in the Placard Case. He put the question:—Did the accused, or any of them, write the placards; and, if so, did they do so with the object of inciting to murder?

The Court finds these issues against all the accused, except Damoo Joshi and Shenolikar. The Court recites the facts; refers to the confessions to Ghatge by Padalkar and Parsoo Sootar and Damoo Joshi. These are worthless. No record has been tendered of these confessions. These were tendered to fill up a gap in the prosecution evidence. As regards the confessions under Section 164 of the four accused, the Court says that these are genuine. Ghorpade's evidence is a very valuable corroboration. These confessions are fully corroborated and establish the guilt of those who made them against the accused Damoo Joshi and Shenolikar. The similarity of the hand-writing is no doubt suspicious, but not sufficient.

The Court sentences accused Nos. 2 and 3 to one year's imprisonment each; No. 4 to nine months; Nos. 6 and 7 to three months; No. 8 to nine months; and Nos. 1 and 5 are acquitted.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

Sir E. Barrow's Appreciation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 9.

The following order from the General Commanding the Southern Army was published this morning:—

"The General Officer Commanding has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks of the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army on the recent manœuvres:—

"At the close of the Divisional Manœuvres the Southern Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, K. C. B., desires to express his gratification at the manner in which these manœuvres have been conducted.

"They were well conceived by the General Officer Commanding the 6th Division and the several leaders entered keenly into their spirit and both officers and men exhibited a soldierly disposition and cheery spirit under discomfort, which are the best tests of good discipline.

"The Southern Army Commander is well satisfied with the marching power and war efficiency of the troops and particularly desires to commend the exertions of the skeleton enemy, who, as a traget for the 6th Division, had to be kept continually on the move and well responded to the call.

"Sir Edmund Barrow takes this opportunity of thanking the umpires for their very efficient services and congratulates Major-General E. A. H. Alderson, C. B., on the success of the interesting, realistic and instructive manœuvres at which it has been his duty to act as Director of Operations."

CALCUTTA MADRASSAH.

New Principal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

It is understood that Shams-ul-ulema Maulavi Ahmad will act as Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah, vice Dr. Ross, who is proceeding on six months' leave to China and Central Asia.

LATE KHUDIRAM BOSE.

Murderer's Busts for the Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

It is stated that Krishnagar potters are manufacturing busts of Khudiram Bose for the Calcutta market.

THE INVESTITURE.

A Large Gathering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Some fifteen hundred people attend the Investiture here to-night.

LATER.

The Viceroy held an Investiture here to-night of the two Indian Orders and presented their decorations to the more important of those whose names appeared in recent Honours Lists. There was a large and brilliant gathering and the affair was carried through with dignity and was admirably stage managed.

THE "SWARAJYA"

Editor Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The arrest is reported at Patiala of Ramdass Surlia, the new editor of the "Swarajya," on charges of making seditious speeches.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN CHITRAL.

Concession to English Syndicate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

The concession to exploit mineral deposits in Chitral has been granted by the Mehtar to an English Syndicate. It remains to be seen whether practical work is possible, owing to the difficulties connected with communications.

A PARSEE COLONY IN DEVLALI.

A Useful Public Institution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEVLALI, FEBRUARY 8.

LAST Sunday, the village of Shingwe in Devlali presented a gay appearance, the occasion being the annual prize distribution in connection with the Zoroastrian Boarding School, the only one of its kind for the Parsee boys on this side of the Presidency, the other sister institution being in Karachi. Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir and several other Parsee ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution had specially come down from Bombay to attend the function.

Shingwe is an inam village which in the near future bids fair to be the villadom of Parsee; it lies on the east of Camp Devlali, and enjoys a salubrious climate during all months of the year. The Parsee community are not backward in taking advantage of this fact. First among them is Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy, a member of the Bombay Corporation. To him Shingwe owes its present importance. He is the pioneer founder of the buildings which are fast springing up on both sides of the road constructed by him and which bears his name.

The outstanding feature of this villadom is the model Boarding School recently started by Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, a well known educationalist of Bombay and a former principal of the premier High School of this Presidency. This Boarding School is a unique institution, the like of which does not exist in this or the sister Presidencies—so at least is the opinion of experts who have visited, inspected and examined the institution. There are about sixty pupils, including five day-scholars. The boarders are housed in three dormitories. The arrangements within are made more with the idea of enabling the teachers to keep an eye over their pupils than for purely supplying comfort to the boys. They take their meals with the pupils, mix with them in their outdoor games and are loved and respected. The kitchen and the dairy arrangements could not have been better. Mr. Talati, who has devoted a number of years over trying to solve the problem "what should be done with our boys and girls," has again taken up the mantle he had so recently laid down. Educating the rising generation and forming its character seems to have become with him a labour of love. His devotion to this self-imposed duty is simply marvellous. A casual visitor can hardly suppress his feeling of gladness on beholding him eating the same food, sharing a small room in one of the dormitories, playing, running, laughing and freely mixing with the youngsters, thus leading a student's life over again. He is at his best when having an occasion to punish one of his pupils: No harsh word escapes his mouth but the boyish pranks and peccadillos are punished with a warning couched in kind words and smiles. The striking feature of the institution is the religious teaching, (Mr. Talati himself delivering the sermons,) and character forming. The institution is being supported by several benevolently disposed rich Parsees and is run for the benefit of Parsee boys. The community owes Mr. Talati a deep debt of gratitude for his signal and gratuitous services. The work undertaken by him out of sheer, noble, charitable motives cannot be too highly praised.

At the prize distribution exhibition held last Sunday afternoon, when Sir Cowasji Jehanjir presided, the boys rendered a good account of themselves. There were evidences of having been coached up in colloquial English, good discipline, nearly coming up to the standard of an English Public School, and a development in the power of observation, a training in gardening, music, athletics under a Sergeant-Instructor, and properly formed character, the most striking was that of happy faces of the boys. At the time of the exhibition it was accidentally found out that Mr. Talati's School also served as a reformatory, for some boys in answering the examiner's questions very frankly admitted that they had improved since they joined this school and that they had got rid of some of their bad habits and other far greater faults than idleness in lessons. Not only this, but that they were determined never again to allow them to enter their mind.

Lady Jehangir having given away prizes to the successful boys doing well in general progress, music, gardening, cricket, ping-pong, chess, draughts, cards, carpentry, etc., the best among the lot being the good conduct medal secured by the winner who obtained 50 out of a total of 55 votes, every student being given the right of franchise. Mr. Talati of course finally sanctioned the election.

The usual mode of reading the report of the school for the past year was done away with and Mr. Talati only relied on what was said of his institution, which, many on the occasion observed, promised to develop into a Harrow or Eton for the Parsees.

The chairman, in a brief and appropriate speech, congratulated Mr. Talati and his staff for the creditable results, and the Parsee community for being able to secure such an institution for their boys. He hoped the institution would grow, be enlarged and appreciated as it fully deserved. Sir Cowasji then alluded to the desirability of forming a Parsee Volunteer Corps and suggested that the Bombay Parsees should join the Poona Parsee Volunteers and make the number and its importance big enough to form a separate Company.

Mr. Jehangir Murzban proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir and announced that the chairman had very generously offered Rs 500 to be paid towards the funds of the School which had not yet become a self-supporting institution.

The exhibition being over, an adjournment was made in the gardens. The School band played a selection of music and light refreshments were served.

Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir then left amidst cheers.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

One Hundred Students Helped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The Association for the advancement of the Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians announces that 100 students have been selected for assistance in prosecuting their studies abroad this year, twenty scholarships, ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 each monthly, with passages, having been granted, besides eighty free passages.

MR. S. H. BILGRAMI.

Entertained at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Syed Hussain Bilgrami is on a visit to Calcutta and was entertained at the Calcutta Club last night.

THE MOHURRUM COMMITTEE.

And the Mohurrum.

[BY ANOTHER OBSERVER.]

OWING to the diversity of views that appears to exist as to the cause of the trouble usually expected during the celebration of the Mohurrum festival, I would like to say that I feel it my special duty to offer a fair and unprejudiced account of the occurrences of the recent Mohurrum. In my mind, there is no room for doubt that the danger arises from the Sunni Mahomedans who form the crowds that accompany the taboots in procession through the streets. On Monday night, week it was remarkable that—in Doctor Street, for instance, while the processions went past the Sunni Mosques in silence—and, may be, reverence—they were a disorderly shouting crowd when they passed the Shiah or Borah Mosques. It is unnecessary to refer to the doctrinal differences between the Sunnis and the Shiahs. On this point: suffice it to say that their views are quite opposite; but the fact none the less remains that the spirit of religious toleration which has been and is the basis of British rule is disregarded by the Sunni. The appointment of a Committee, under the presidency of Mr. Du Boulay, for the purpose of conserving peace and order, is no doubt an excellent specific in its way; but the Borahs' good sense and toleration prevailed, and therefore the other of the two who make a quarrel was conspicuously absent. But these people cannot be expected, under all circumstances of irritation and annoyance, to hold their peace: they are only human, and if some of those less able to control their resentment than others had given vent to their pent up wrath and indignation, it can easily be imagined that all the Committees constituted would not be able to prevent strife to an extent that might have far-reaching consequences. The remedy seems to be so easily applicable if the Police made it a condition of the licenses granted to carry taboots that the processionists had to bind themselves to pass all Mosques—for that matter, all places of public worship, Hindu, Christian, or otherwise—in silence and order. A sign of refusal to submit to such requirement would of itself indicate the desirability of withholding such licenses, and if the condition were in the least way disregarded, then the license should be immediately withdrawn. Doctor Street seems to be the venue of all the trouble, by reason of the four Mosques situated there, two Sunni and two Shiah (Borah), within almost a stone-throw of each other. Entering from Sulleman Chowki into Doctor Street, the first seen is a Sunni Mosque, and at a distance of about 30 or 40 feet is a Borah Mosque; while about 150 feet further ahead, separated by a lane, is another Sunni Mosque, and then another Borah Mosque. In this restricted area, it was marvellous that the demeanour of the crowds was sufficiently under the control of those who formed them to be able to alternate between decorous silence and uproarious frenzy, accompanied by insulting jeers and abuse of the other sect of Mahomedans. The contrast was sufficient to show that a desire to provoke a quarrel was the direction of the efforts of the processionists when they approached the Borah Mosques, "lathis" having been carried, which should not be allowed to form part of the equipment of the processionists. Another circumstance that has been conspicuous is that, during the Mohurrum days, the Borah community, were obliged to keep out of view as much as possible, and to keep the doors and windows of their homes closed; but even under such conditions they were insulted; Sunnis collected under the windows of their houses, where, having found out the names of the occupants' wives and daughters, they held mock auction sales of these ladies by name in different lots. It does not matter whether the Police or the Committee prevent incidents of this kind, but they must be prevented in future. I agree with your Sunni correspondent that the utmost tact was used, and it is in the interests of all parties that friction should be avoided. Differences must be sunk, and we must have no more disgraceful disturbances.

GENERAL SIR R. HUME.

Death at Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 9.

I regret to record the death at Dehra Dun on the 5th instant of General Sir Robert Hume. The General was out shooting and contracted a chill, to which he succumbed. The funeral took place on the 6th with military honours and was very largely attended. Sir Robert was an old resident of Dehra and was much esteemed by all who knew him. Deep sympathy is felt for Lady and the Misses Hume.

In consequence of the General's death, the Dehra Gymkhana and other social gatherings have been postponed.

LUCKNOW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Construction Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 9.

Considerable delay has occurred in getting to work on the Medical College building in Lucknow. The estimates prepared by the local Government have again been returned to the Government of India for revision and probably some time will elapse before fresh estimates are submitted and sanctioned finally.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Wright Committed to Sessions.

POONA, FEBRUARY 9.

Arthur Wright, the young Eurasian, who, it is alleged, criminally assaulted a girl named Nora Rose, a Christian convert, aged about 9, was to-day committed to the Sessions.

CAVALRY STAFF RIDE.

Probable Dates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade Staff Ride will now be held from Secunderabad and Bolaram along the old Bezwada Road probably from the 18th to the 21st instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

A Brilliant Function.

YESTERDAY afternoon His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, held his second Levee since his arrival in this City, the first one having been held in December 1907. Prominent citizens of all nationalities attended at the Secretariat at the appointed time to pay their respects to the representative of His Majesty, the King Emperor. Sir George Clarke, attended by his Private Secretary, and Ressaldar Bhagwansing, Native Aide-de-Camp, arrived at the Secretariat in a state carriage drawn by four horses, with outriders, shortly before the appointed time, when a Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Royal Scots, with Band and Colours, who were drawn up in front of the western entrance of the Secretariat, presented arms, and the Band struck up the National Anthem. The gentlemen and officers having the private entree went in by the main stone staircase, and were ushered into the presence of His Excellency, who, attended by members of his staff and others, stood on the west side of the Council Hall, the members of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Foreign Consuls, the President of the Corporation, the Sheriff of Bombay, etc., standing at the east and south flanks of the Hall. The gentlemen having the public entree, went in by the north entrance, in front of which a spacious shamianah had been erected to afford better accommodation, and in a certain measure to relieve the congestion in the ante-rooms on the first storey. After passing through the ante-rooms, they were presented to His Excellency in the Council Hall, the European gentlemen by Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and the native gentlemen by Saiyad Shumsoodin Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government. The following is a list of the presentations:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Abelson, Mr H
Armstrong, Mr C H
Aston, Mr A H S
Barret, Charles, Consul de France
The Bishop of Bombay
Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, Sir
Bey, M Djelal, Ottoman Consul, General
Bendien, J Jerard, Consul for the Netherlands
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Brinton, Rev P R
Cameron, Mr N L
Clifton, Mr C N
Cordue, Lt-Col
C H Setalvad, The Hon'ble Mr
Cawasjee Jehangir, Sir, Bart
Cawasjee Hormusjee, Mr, G G M C
Camp, Mr L
Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt, Sir
The Chief of Vishalgad
The Chief of Jath
Dajee Abajee Khare, Mr
Davar, Mr Justice
David Sassoon, Sir J
Dikshit, Mr H
Dinshaw Petit, Bart, Sir
Dennison, E Haddeman, American Consul
Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr
Enthoven, Mr Reginald E
Forbes, Mr C H B
French, Mr V C
Fujita Toshiro, Mr H J, Japanese Consul
Gorio, Dr G Chev
Gell, Mr H G
Gokuldas K Parekh, Mr
Greenfield, Br-Gen
Gronneo, Mr F C O
Hardcastle, Mr F E
Hewlett, Mr Graham
Hughes, Sir Walter
Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr
Jacob Sassoon, Sir, Bart,
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir, Bart
Kaikobad A Nesbersaw, Sirdar Dastur
Kemp, Mr N W
Khandalawala, Mr N D
Leslie, Mr A
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Meyston, Mr H
Means, Mr J
Mc Donald, Mr James
Meyer, Capt J L
Mirza Afi Akbar Khan, Mr
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr
Munmohundass Ramji, Mr
Muller, Prof, O V
M C Murzban, Khan Bahadur
Nicholson, Mr E Ferrers
Nowrojee Pestomjee Vakil, Khan Bahadur
Nowrojee Pudumjee, Sardar
Owen-Duan, The Hon Mr G
Panse, G D, Sirdar, C S
Pherozeshah M Mehta, Sir
Platt, Mr A
Procter, Mr H E E
Raikes, Mr E B
Sanders Slater, Mr J
S Mahmood Bey, Mr
Strangman, Mr T J
Syed Ali-El Edroos, Mr
Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, Mr
Tchirkine, Mr S
Trotter, Mr H M C
Uehlinger, Mr H
Vischurkar, Sardar] R K
Viegas, Dr A G
Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Sir
Warrender, Sir George, Rear-Admiral
Westropp, Mr A S A
White, Mr W H C E
Wilson Alee, T, Flag Lieutenant
Wilson, Mr C H, C I E,
Zuberbuhler, Mr John

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Abbott, Rev., Dr J E
Abdesli, M Kajiji, Mr
Abdul Husen Abdul Karim, Mr
Abdul Latif Jitaykar, Mr
Abdul Kadar A Ebhrahim, Mr
Abdul Kadar Khatkhatay, Mr
Abdul Karim Khan, Sahebzade
Abdul Karim Munshi, Mr
Abdur Rehman Jitaykar, Mr
Abdur R Kadwani, Khan Bahadur
Adams, Captain F
Adams, Mr R A
Ahmed Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr
Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr
Ahmed R Savani, Mr
Aitken, Mr Robert
Alladin M Hajibhai, Mr
Alibhoy M Jivanji, Mr
Amirsaheb G M Boodin, Mr
Anderson, Mr Frank
Anderson, Mr W C
Anundji Nanji, Mr
Ardeshir D Mody, Mr
Ardeshir J Umrigar, Mr
Ardeshir K Turner, Mr
Ardeshir P Cama, Mr
Ahby, Mr George
Atkins, Surgeon R H
Avery, Mr T
Baburao Balchandra Onker, Rao Bahadur.
Babaji Krishnarao, Rao, Mr
Balkrishna R Navalkar, Mr
Balkrishna Vinayek Wasudev, Mr
Balkrishna W Pandurung, Mr
Bapuji Cawasji Devecha, Mr
Barker, Mr V E
Barry, Lt-Col J P, I M S
Basca, Mr V Milward
Begbie, Mr J
Behramji N Gamadia, Mr
Bennett, Lieut J A
Bennett, Maj V B
Bezonji Nowroji Horsedealer, Mr
Bhugwandas Chuturbhuj, Mr
Bhugwanlal Panalal, Mr
Bhaskarrao V Mehta, Mr
Bhogilal V Deepchand, Mr
Bhasker V Joshi, Mr
Bhowanidas N Motivala, Mr
Bhikubhai Mulchand, Mr
Birch, Maj, A H C
Blakeman, Mr W
Boscovo, Mr J
Bolus, Mr E J
Boisaler, Lieut M E S
Bomonji D Padumji, Khan Bahadur
Bowen, Mr J C G
Boyd, Mr A E
Brady, Mr W H
Britto, Mr A
Britto, Mr J L
Brooke, Lieut F R R
Brooke, Mr W J
Brown, Commander F Clifton
Busch, Capt H F
Butcher, Revd L B
Byramji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Byramji Nasarvanji, Seervai, Mr
Byrne, Mr C H
Byrt, Mr A H
Byramji Dadabhoy Kapadia, Mr
Byramji R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
B S Singh, Mr
Bunbury, H P Vezzaturne, Lt-Col
Cartwright, A L, Capt and Adjutant B V R
Cassam Bowjee, Mr
Chandulal Dayabhai, Mr, M A, L L B
Chhabildas Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Chhaganlal Dayabhai, Mr
Cherry, Mr J A
Chimanlal Kisandas, Mr
Chunilal H Setalvad, Rao Bahadur
Clark, Mr Frank J
Clayton, Mr H B
Costinho, Mr J M
Crompton, Mr A H
Coombs, Mr E E
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr
Corser, C H, Sub-Lieut
Cooper, Mr K D
Colvill, Mr Keaneth N
Collie, M A T, Lt-Col, I M S
Governton, Mr A L
Crimmin, J, Lt-Col
Crosse, W C, Capt
Currumsey Damjee, Rao Bahadur
Cursetjee Manecherjee N Banajee, Mr
Cuthbert, J B, Reverend
Cunningham, J, Capt IMS
Dady Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr, Bar-at-law
Dadabhai Nasarwanji Kairavala, Mr
Dady Nusserwanji Dady, Mr
Dalpatbhai Khandubhai Desai, Rao Saheb
D C Dalvi, Mr
Darashah D. Reporter, Mr
Davies, R B, Sub-Lt R I M
Davidson, J R B, Lt Col, R G A
Davies, F G, Capt, R G A
Dawoodbhai Fazil Peroo Mahomed, Mr
Dawson, Mr T S
Dayabhai Bhagubhai Javeri, Mr
Dayabhai Surajlal Thathi, Mr
De Silva, Mr D M
Delveo, Mr Robert R A
De Monte, D A, Dr
Dewji Odhavji Chotano, Rao Saheb
De Quadros, Mr J Philip

Dhondunath Raghunath Khote, Mr
Dinshaw Peshotan Sanjana, Dastur, Shams-ul-Ulama
Dherajlal P Shroff, Mr, Bar-at-Law
Dhanjibhoy Commodore Khan Bahadur
Darling, Mr, William
Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadvala, Mr
D'Almeida, Mr, J C
Deane, Mr J R
D'Almeida, Mr J D
Dhanjisha Rastamji Tata, Mr
Dhondeba Hanmantrao Bardo, Rao Bahadur
De Berry, T A L, Commander R I M
De Quadros, Mr J, Ignatius
Dharamsey Morarjee Gouuldas, Mr
Dias, A P, Dr
Dinshaw B Gandevia, Mr
Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master, Mr
Dickinson, W H, Captain M B
De Souza, Mr Anguste Juvenal,
Dinanath B Naik Dandekar, Dr
Dockrell, M, Lieut
Donald, Mr A K
Dreckmann, F, Reverend Father S J
Dracup, Mr J W S
Dosabhai Rustamji Bardi, Mr L M and S
Devey, Mr A G
Dunkerley, Mr W
Dunkerley, Mr J H
Dudgeon, R de S, Capt
Duncan, F J, Major D S O
Dadabhai Sorabsha Munsiffna, Khan Saheb
East, Mr F A H
Eberhardie, Lieut R C
Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Edge, W, E Assistant Engineer.
Elford, Mr C L D S
Eknath, R Khote, Mr
Erikson, Mr Anthony
Evlyn, Reverend G
E M Modi, Dr, L L D
Ellis, Mr Reginald
Framroze Rustomji Unwalla, Mr
Framji Bamonji Master, Mr
Framji Dorabji Panday, Mr
Fardunji Framji Karaka, Mr
Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni, Mr, L. M. & S.
Fardunji Kavasji Petit, Mr
Faiz Hasan Badruddin Tyabji, Mr Bar-at-Law
Fardunji A Cursetji Fardunji, Mr
Fazalbhai Meherali Chinoy, Mr
Fernandez, Revd Fr P A
Ferguson, Mr A F
Ferguson, Assist Engr E I M
Fisher, Lieut R. W
Forbes, Lieut Alister
Furdonjee Merwanjee Bansjee, Mr
Furdoonji Jamsetjee Parukh, Mr
Garrett, Mr, A J
Girdhardas, Jethabhoy, Mr
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Godrez, D Padamji, Mr
Gokuldas Narauji, Mr
Goldsmith, Mr B K
Goostadji Dhanjishaw, Mr
Goolam H Moloobhai, Mr
Gordhandas K Makanji, Mr
Gordon, Sub.-Lieut. B.
Gorrie, Mr H T
Goldsmith, Lieut. A N
Govindji, Madhoji, Mr
Graham, 2nd. Lieut. A J
Greaves, Mr H R
Grieg, Capt. E D W
Gulam Husen L Ebrahim, Mr
Gulam Mahomed Parkar, Mr
Gregor-Pearse, Mr R E
Harichandra Pandurang Pitale, Mr
Hanmantram Ramnath, Mr
Hartley, Mr L W
Haji Ibrahim Jiteker, Mr
Hawes, Major J W, B V A
Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr
Harrison, Lieut A P
Hasselsyates, Captain G A, R G A
Hawes, Mr C, I C S
Herbert, Captain A G, G I P R Vols
Hearson, 2nd Lieut H F P, B V R
Henderson, Mr A F
Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadia, Mr, Bar-at Law
Hiralal, Ramlal Naik, Mr
Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Mr, B A L L B
Hotson, Mr J E B, I C S
Hopkinson, Lieut, G H
Hutchinson, Mr F Gordon
Husain Badruddin Tyabji, Mr, Bar-at-Law
Hubbard, Major G H, V D, G I P Ry Vols
Hunter, Lieut R G P, R E
H B Hanna, Mr
Harter, Mr R W
Hall, Mr J
Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, Mr
Harrison, Mr Frank
Hajee Esmail Haji Haroon Nakhoda
Hajee Saleh Mahomed Hajee Oosman Poonawalla, Mr
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail Sobani, Mr
Hanson, Mr F W
Hajee Ahmed Dewjee, Mr
Hajee Ismail Gul Muhammand, Mr
Haji Abdul Hasan, Mr
Harold, Major, C F
Hari Narayan Apte, Mr
Hanson Mr C M
Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani, Mr
Haji Mirza HamzaKhan, Mr
Haigh, Lieut P B
Haines, Mr R
Hoorjee Ghellabhai Pasamel, Mr
Herodia, Dr M A
Hepworth, Mr J W
Heppur, Captain H A L
Herjee J Dadysett, Dr, C E F, L R C S
Heptoola Esoofally, Mr
Hirschsand, Nemchand Fowzi, Mr
Hogg, Mr Malcolm N
Hormusji Dorabjee Pudumjee, Mr
Hormusji Dorabji Pudumjee, Mr

Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Mr
Hormusjee Sorabjee, Mr
Hosseason, Mr W S
Hopkins, Mr R H H
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Hormusji N Sirvai, Mr, L M and S
Hill, Assist Engineer G, R I M
Hunt, Mr Neville G
Ibrahim, Hajee, Haroon Nakhoda, Mr.
Inglis, Mr. D. M.
Isaacs, Mr. R. H. S.
Ismail Beg Mahomed, Mr
Jaffer, Joosab, Mr.
Jaffer, Hajeebhai, Mr, Bar-at-Law
Jamedar, Ittoo Chawan, Mr
Jagmohandas, V Bhaisett, Mr
Jainarain H Dani, Mr
Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr
Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, Mr
Jhamshedji Byramji Kanga, Mr
Jamshedji Jivanji Modi, Mr, L M and S, L D S
Jehangir J Cursetji, Mr, M D, L D S
Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Mr.
Jehangir, Dosabhoy Framji, Mr.
Jehangir, Edalji Davar, Mr
Jivanji Jamsedji, Modi, Shams-ul-Ulama
Jivanlal Panalal, Mr
Jijibhoy Rustomji Behramji Jijibhoy, Mr
Jijibhai Pestonji Nicholson, Mr, L M and S
Jones, Mr F G
Joshi, Rev D L
Kaluram Bhau Munsaram, Mr
Kanji Bhagwan Bhagat, Rao Saheb.
Kawasji Dadabhoy H Dubash, Mr
Kawasji Behramjee Shroff, Mr, L M and S, D P H
Kazi Mahomed Ismail Ohilmai, Mr
Kazi Mir Inayatullah Khan, Mr
Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, Mr. B A, L L B
Kavasha S Powalla, Mr
Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay
Kazi Sayed Nurudin Pirzade, Mr.
Kazi Sayed Azimodin Pirzade, Sardar Khan Bahadur
Kaliandas Keshavdas Modi, Mr
Kent, Mr R J
Kennedy, Mr R
Keswoji Nathu Saelor, Rao Bahadur
Khunderao Moroji, Mr
Khimji Ramdas, Mr
Kisondas T Mangaldas, Mr
Kisondas Trikamdas, Mr
Kirby, Major N
Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Mr
K A Dalal, Lt Colonel I M S
K Subramani Aiyar, Mr
Kaikhushru Ardeshir Bala, Mr
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, Mr
K H Mistri, Lt Colonel, I M S
Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw, Mr, (of Aden)
Kaikhosro Maneckji Dubash, Mr, F R C S
Kaikhosro Jamaspji Dastur, Mr
Lang, Mr, Basil N
Lambert, Lieut E T
Lahey-Bean, Mr S M
Lakshuman, H Chaudari, Mr
Lakhamsee Nappoo, Mr
Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr
Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Mr
Lalljee Bhimji, Mr
Laing, Mr A Turner
Leao, Mr S A
Leatham, Comdr E Is T, R N
Leslie, Mr N U K
Lendrum, Sub-Lieut A C, R I M
Leslie-Rogers, Mr J B
Limji Navroji Banaji, Mr, Bar-at-law
Litchfield, Comdr F S, R N
Livesay, Sub-Lieut H W B, R I M
Lubbock, Lieut A N, R N
Martin A, Rev Father, S J
Marss, Mr T W
Marss, Mr R I E S
Mayne, Capt H B E G A
McKendrick, Captain A G, I M S
Monteth, Mr W S Stuart
Merwanji Navroji Antia, Mr
Messent, Mr P G
Metcalfe, J N Sub-Lieut R I M
Millard, Mr W S
Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr
Metcalfe, Mr J G E
Meyer, Lieut-Col C H I, M D, I M S
Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chonani, Mr
Michael, Mr L W
Miller, Mr H A
Minocher Dastur Jamasip, Mr
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan
Moberly, Captain A H, R G A
Moberly, Capt, C N, E V R
Mohanlal Panalal, Mr
Mohamed Hussein Hakim, Mr
M Faridduddin, Khan Saheb
M K Nariman, Khan Bahadur
MacBain, Mr J O D
MacDoomatt, Mr J
Mackison, Capt J P, G I P R Vols
Macqueen, Mr J J R
Macnee, Mr H C
Madhavji Damodar Thackersay, Mr
Maganlal Dalpatram Khakher, Mr
Mahadeo Bhasker Chaubal, Mr
Mahomedbhai Datoobhai Ebrahim, Mr
Mahomed Hajeebhoy Caljee, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim
Mahomed Hasan Maoba, Mr
Maidment, Mr R W
Malisedin Sadik, Mr
Manajee Rajeejee, Rao Saheb
Manekershah Navroji Kapadia, Mr, C B, and S
Manockjee P M Sethna, Mr

Maneckjee Jamsedjee Chandani, Khan Saheb
Maneckshaw D Doctor, Mr
Mangaldas Karsandas Muljee, Mr
Maugan, Mr W S
Montgomery, Mr G C
Moorhead, Major A, I M S
Moore, Mr H D
Morarjee Vasonjee Manji, Mr
Moses, Mr E, L M and S
Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal Shroff, Mr
Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr, Bar-at-Law
Muhamadji Haji Adam Maniar, Mr
Muhammad Ibrahim Toongaiker, Mr
Muirhead, Mr A
Mulji Narayan Khery, Rao Saheb
Mulraj Khattau, Mr
Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Murphy, Mr R W
Nagardas N Nanavati, Rao Bahadur
Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff, Mr
Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta, Mr, L M & S
Nanabhai Ardeshir Framji Moos, Mr
Narayen Chintaman Natu, Mr
Narayen T Vaidya, Rao Bahadur, J P
Narayen Venkatesh Kalyanpur, Mr
Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr, B A, LL B
Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr
Narotam Morarjee Goculdas, Mr
Nasarvanjee Hormasjee Choksy, Dr, Khan Bahadur, M D
Nash, Mr A E
Nathan, Mr S A
Navroji Dorabji Dhakmarvala, Mr
Naoroji Horsmusji, Mr
N F Satyevyor, Professor
Nicambe, Reverend M B
Nissim, Mr M M A
Novis, Capt T S
Nissim, Mr Sassoon E
Oliver, Mr, Cyril A, Bar-at-Law
Oliver, Mr A K
Oliveira, Mr F, B A, L L B
Oomer, Hajee Yoosaf Sobani, Mr
Osborne, G B, Assistant Paymaster, R A
Purmanandas, Chatturbhooj, Mr
Paterson-Brown, Mr R
Patterson, 2nd-Lieutenant, C M T
Paton, Mr Nigel F
Payne, Lieut, A C B V A
Payne, Mr H A H
Pera, Jose Father, L C
Pestonjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Mr
Plinston, Mr Geo C
Penno, Mr F F L
Percival, Mr P E
Perozshah, B R, Mody
Perozshah Rustomjee Patel, Mr
Pestonji Kavasji, Mr
Pestonjee M Kanga, Mr
Philly, Sub-Lieut, R M
Phiroze HoshangDastur, Mr.
Phillips, Mr, R M
Phiroze C Sethna, Mr
Pinsent, Mr, Arthur E
Pigott, Lieut Colonel, R E G
Portlock, Mr, F
Potts, Lieut, T H
Pitman, Major, A C
Pocock, Captain, G F
Poyntz, Sub-Lieut, A R C
Proes, Mr, E M
Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi, Mr
Purshotum Odhowji, Rao Sahib
Purshotum H Mawji, Mr
Purshotum Munguldas Nuthubhay, Mr
Purshotumdas Hukordas, Mr
Quinn, J J P, Major
R K Tarachand, Mr
R S Rustomji, Mr
R T Nariman, Dr
Ragunath S Pandit, Mr
Rahim Joosab, Mr
Rahimtulla K Pirbhoy, Mr
Rahimtoola M Chinoy, Mr
Raichand L Banker, Mr
Rajabali V Patel, Dr
Ramaya Pullaya, Mr
Ramchandra S Taki, Mr
Ramchandra B Mantri, Mr
Ramdas Goverdhandas, Mr
Ranchodbhai B Patel, Mr
Raoji V J Sunkersett, Mr
Ratanji R Dadina, Khan Bahadur
Raymond, Mr A I
Reed, Mr H Stanley,
Richardson, Mr H L
Rickards, Mr F F
Roberts, Mr A L S
Robinson, Mr C B
Robinson, Mr J H
Rodrigues, Mr. J F
Rundle, Captain F P
Rupsing M Lawji, Mr
Rustamji B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Rustomji D Sethna, Mr
Rustomji E Dastur Sanjana
Rustomji J C Jamsetji, Mr
Rustam Jivanji Modi, Mr
Rustam K R Cama, Mr
Rustomji M Chichgar, Mr
Rustamji N Ranina, Dr
Rustom N Vatcha Ghandy, Mr
Rustomji N Motabhoy Mr
Rustom S Powvala, Mr
Ruttonshaw K Dadachanji, Mr
Sadasand T Bhandare, Mr
Saiyid M S Husain, Mr
Sakaram V Ranade, Mr
Salebhoy K Barodawala, Mr
Sale Mahomed Dharamsey, Mr
Sanderson, Mr Percy R
Sarjant, Lieut Col S J
Saunders, Lieut A
Schmidt, Mr H W
Scott, Lieut and Adj J M C
Scott, Rev R
Sells, Mr A F
Sequeira, Mr V
Shaikh Alybhoy Hamdani, Mr
Shaikh Ibrahim Hafiz, Khan Saheb
Shaikh Mahomed Isfahni Mr
Shankerprasad Hariprashad, Mr
Shapurji B Broacha, Mr
Shapurji D Bharucha, Mr
Shapurji N Guzder, Mr
Sharp, Capt A K
Sharvell, Engineer G H
Savaksha S Batlivala, Mr
Shaw, 2nd Lieut H J
Shaw, Mr W L
Shellim, Mr D S
Shellim, Mr S E
Shepherd, Lieut, R N
Sheppard, Mr S T
Sheriff D Canji, Mr
Shilstone, Mr W N
Shortt Mr W C J
Shridhar R Bhandarkar, Mr
Simkin, Mr Fred, H
Smith, Dr Armstrong
Smith, Mr Arthur A
Smith, Mr S D
Smithies, Lieut L A, R N
Soonderdas Narandas Mr
Sorabji B Kapadia, Mr
Sorabji Master, Mr
Sorab C Hormusji, Dr
Sorabji E Warden, Mr
Sorabji F Banker, Mr
Sorabji F Bilimoria, Mr
Sorab K Nariman, Dr
Sowerby, Mr M H
Spence, Mr R A
Stephanos, Mr A D
Stephen, Capt L P
Stephens, Lieut W
Stevenson, Lieut W D H
Stokes, Capt J W
Street, Major A
Stringfellow, Mr H P
Sultanally M Chinoy, Mr
Sutton, Mr F H
Syed A El Edroos, Mr
Syed G M Refaie, Mr
Syed Mahboob Khan, Mr
Syed Sultan Ali Mr
Tulsidas, Keshavdas Mody, Mr
Tribhovandas Mungudas Nathoobhoy, Mr
Tennant, Mr G F D
Taylor, Mr Robert,
Tukaram, Jawajee Chowdhari, Mr
Taharali Muhammedali Kajiji, Mr Bar-at-Law
Tullock, Mr W F P
Tyers, Mr J
Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, Mr
Turner, Mr A J
Temuljee, B Nariman, Mr
Templeton, Mr A N
Turner, Dr. John A
Tyebbhoy, Moola, Mohammedally, Mr
T N Pillay, Mr
Taylor, Mr Newman
Vallabhdas Jamnadas, Mr
Vallabhnarayen J Dani, Mr
Vamanrao Ganpatrao Pitale, Mr
Vamanrao Damodar Pitale, Mr
Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Mr
Vassunjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Rao Saheb
Vernon, Mr C
VinayakSadanand Joshi, Mr
Vishnu Hari Barve, Mr
Vithal Pandurang Chavan, Rao Saheb, L M & S
V S Sanzgiri, Mr, L R C P & S
Wagstaff, Mr H F
Wallace, Mr John
Waley-Cohen, Mr C
Waman Ganesh Dandekar, Mr
WamanraoNana Moraba, Mr
Warburton, Mr W G
Watson, Mr J Frank
Watson, Mr E Younghusband
Weber, Mr H G, Bar-at-Law
Weingartner, J Rev Fr, S J
Weldon, Mr W L
Wells, R T, Capt, I M S
Whitty, Mr R F L, I C S
Whitcombe, E Y R, Maj, I M S
Willis, Mr R A
Williams, A E, 2nd Lieut, G I P R Vols
Wild, Mr A, I C S,
Wilkinson, Mr H R H,
Wilson, Mr Francis W
Willet, Mr G
Wood, F A, Mr Asstt Engineer, R I M
Woolicombe, Mr R
Wren, Mr Percival
Young, H W, Lieut
Yeshwant Anna Kunte, Mr

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

As soon as the Public Entry presentations were over an investiture ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Baronet, and the Hon. Mr. W. Cameron, C.S.I., being entitled to the Private Entry, they were present in the Council Hall, while Mr. A. T. Whittle, C.I.E., and other gentlemen who were not entitled to the Private Entry were presented by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.

In conferring the insignia of Baronetcy upon Sir Cowasji Jehangir, His Excellency observed that the honour was conferred upon him in recognition of his father's munificence and his own charities, and public services.

The C. S. I. Decorations were next conferred, the recepient being the Hon ble Mr. W. Cameron, Public Works Department. Before pinning the medal to his bosom Sir George Clarke said that he had left indelible marks of his services in this country and particularly in this Presidency, as the Superintending Engineer to Government. In the latter capacity his great qualified stood out pre-eminently and he had shown still greater qualities as the head of the Department which he was managing.

The next recepients of honour were Mr. A. T. Whittle, Khan Bahadhur Rustom Bomonshah Vakil, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Hiralal Setalvad Rao, Bahadur Ramnarayen, Amarchand, Rao Bahadhur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, Rao Saheb Babaji Ukhaji Bhonsle, Rao Sahib Vishnu Hari Barve (Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.)

The insignias were given to the respective recipients and the proceedings terminated.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A very small number of people found their way to Jackal Hill yesterday morning. Doubtless the after effects of the Ball at the Byculla Club prevented some people leaving their beds an hour or so before daybreak, but during the day of the Horse Show, small fields are usually to be expected. One gallant sportsman of His Majesty's Navy however having danced through the whole of the previous night, quickly changed into his hunting kit, and catching the early morning train was to be seen galloping with his customary dash across country in the wake of hounds in spite of his having had no sleep for more than 24 hours—a remarkable performance which few people would have the requisite strength to undertake. Leaving the meet we backed at once along the Andheri Road to the familiar Mango Tope hoping once more to have another of those very fast gallops after the old customer who lives in this wood. Whether or not he has learnt that it is on Tuesdays when we pay him a visit, I can't say, but he was not at home yesterday morning. It is the first time this season that he has failed us. Every likely spot in the wood was carefully drawn, but without avail. The Master accordingly decided to proceed to the spinney, which is situated on the north side of the Andheri Road just where the Tulsi water-pipe runs underneath the thoroughfare, and a most delightful hunt was the result. Finding the scent of a Jackal very shortly after entering the wood, hounds went away with a rare chorus of music over the ricefields in the direction of Vehar, but by keeping somewhat to the left they ran for a considerable distance almost parallel to the Tulsi Pipe, and whilst following them a couple of really big stone walls had to be negociated. Still veering to the left the pack skirted the ruins of old Marole Church, and carried on the chase over a charming line of country back to the far end of the Mango Tope, which we had first visited in the early morning. Pushing their quarry through this wood, hounds hunt him hard almost down to the railway line about half a mile beyond Andheri station, but before reaching the metals the Jackal doubled sharply back round some native huts and eventually crossed the Andheri Road at the foot of Pereira's Hill. Rushing straight up this hill, they keep up the chase on the outskirts of the Chuckla Groves where some first class cactus fencing added considerable zest to the hunt. Passing close by the spot where we are wont to meet at Irla they run over a magnificent tract of paddy bunds, passed the site of the Cross Roads Meet and along the whole length of the open Melon Ground. Skirting the edge of Caleena Tank we run along the fringe of the Parade Ground of the Military Station at Vakola, and running up the hill into the vicinity of the officers' bungalows, the hounds rush on to the verandah of one of the houses, and try their hardest to effect an entry. The lady of the house however quickly closed the doors and windows and declined to allow the hounds to go in. The Jackal had without doubt been able to find some hiding place inside the house, and the kind-hearted lady was aware of it. The request of the Master to be allowed to go inside the house itself just to have a look was also politely but firmly declined. We had had a long hunt of almost an hour and much of it over some of the best riding country in Salsette. It is to be hoped therefore that the Jackal will live to give us just such another good gallop on some future occasion.

Hounds next meet at the Kennels on Thursday, the 11th inst.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY RACES.

First Day.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The New Plate, 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race—The Paddock Plate, 4 p.m.
3rd Race—The Importers Plate, 4-35 p.m.
4th Race—The Bombay City Plate, 5-10 p.m.
5th Race—The Dealers Plate, 5-45 p.m.
6th Race—The Fort Plate, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves.

Colaba ... ... 2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ... ... 2-32 p.m.
Grant Road ... ... 2-41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalukmi ... 2-45 p.m.

Standard Time.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February 9.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday 13th February:

R. B. Y. C. 2nd Challenge Cup Race.—Course No. 13; length 17·6 miles; start at 3 p.m.

B. Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 5-42; length 12·9 miles; start at 3-25 p.m.

C. Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 16 plus 2; length 8·2 miles; start at 3-35 p.m.

Ships Boat Race.—Course No. 39; length 7·85 miles; start at 3-45 p.m.

N. B.—Those Yachts of A Class which are not entering for the Challenge Cup will be amalgamated with B Class.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Punjab Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, February 9.

The Punjab Lawn-Tennis Championship Tournament commenced on Monday last, when some very good games were seen, the best being that between Mr. J. C. S. Rendall and Captain Davies' There was splendid play all through. The first sett was only just won by Rendall, who seemed to tire very much in the second and third setts, but he came up again and won fairly easily in the end.

There was some interesting play in the Ladies, Singles, leaving Miss Deane to meet Mrs. Leslie Jones in the final.

The following are the results of the day's play:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Muhammad Naqi beat G. Crawford—6-4, 6-4, 6-1.
S. M. Jacob beat C. James—5-6, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.
J. C. S. Rendall beat Capt. W. H. Davies—6-5, 5-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.
Wazir Chand beat Kirpa Narain—6-5, 5-6, 6-4, and 6-5.
L. S. Deane and R. M. Atkinson were byes.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Deane beat Miss Breton—6-5, 6-1.
Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Mrs. Gardiner—6-1, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Melville and H. P. Tollinton beat Mrs. Cocks and J. Coldstream—9-7, 6-3.

CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

Splendid Sprinting.

PRIZES BY GENERAL ALDERSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, February 9.

General Alderson is never so happy as when he sees the troops under his command taking enthusiastically to sport, and the Cross Country Races held this afternoon at Ganeshkhind were one of his happiest conceptions. The sport excited endless interest among a small army of spectators who dotted the crest of Bullock's Hump and stood in shoals at the foot of that steep eminence. The marvel was that so many ladies had the temerity to climb the hill to obtain an unobstructed view of the races, which those below could not possibly get. Mrs. Alderson, with her sister, Miss Seargent, Lady Maude Warrender and several other ladies were out, and they were as much absorbed in the sport as anybody else.

Eleven native teams lined out at 4-45 for the five miles scurry up the rocky hills through jungle patch and over rough hewn kopjes—in fact, anywhere so long as they got back to the starting point, viz., Bullock's Hump. The British teams had the semi-course to negotiate, and it could be readily understood that at the termination of the terribly fatiguing sprint a considerable percentage of the competitors came in dead beat; some in reality in a state of collapse. But the distance and its danger put their powers of endurance to the severest test, far more severe than a night attack during the recent manœuvres.

Captain Trent, Superintendent of Gymnasia, started the runners and General Alderson judged the running from aloft, that is from the top of Bullock's Hump. The native teams let loose were the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 64th Pioneers, the 66th Punjabis, the 73rd Infantry, the 80th Infantry, the 103rd Light Infantry, the 107th Pioneers, the 109th Infantry, the 114th Mahrattas, the 123rd Rifles, and the 127th Baluchis.

Each team included ten men. Accordingly 120 competitors faced the starter. Once off, the Punjabis went ahead like stags at the sight of a sportsman's rifle, but the others followed close up till the slopes of Bamburda Ridge were reached, and here a scramble to get to the top meant death or glory. The lot succeeded without straining a muscle or drawing a last breath, and then when they came to the bottom once more, away they went helter-skelter for every point where a red flag was hoisted. After a rather anxious interval Havildar Sirdar Singh, of the 66th Punjabis, was seen a long away ahead of a very much Indian file coming along with electric rapidity till he reached home in 36 minutes 40 2-5 seconds. Next followed up a batch of fellows of the 107th Pioneers, and their arrival almost as a combination merited the Cup. They won it, and won it with credit to themselves and to the honour of their splendid regiment.

Major Creagh, who held charge of the winning team, was naturally delighted at their triumph.

Soon after the native teams had returned from their exhausting sprint the British teams lined up for the muscular struggle. They were the R. F. A., 13th Brigade, the Lincolnshire Regiment, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Worcestershire Regiment and the Northamptonshire Regiment. They were let go at 5-30, or even a little later. The champion sprinter of Southern India, Private Farley of the Leicesters, was the first to show in front, and he piloted the distance to three others of his team till he reached home, looking as bright as if he had been on his honeymoon. He covered the distance in 34 minutes. 39 2-5 seconds. Practically on his heels came in Privates Swarey and Papworth of the Leicesters, and then followed a batch of the hardy Northamptons fresh for another five miles hare hunting.

The Cup with medals was awarded to the Leicesters and medals to the runners up—the Northamptons.

When all was over Mrs. Alderson very graciously presented the prizes, and in doing so congratulated the winning teams on their success.

General Alderson made a brief speech, remarking how glad he was that the Cross-Country Races had resulted so successfully. He was always ready to encourage sport for the troops under his Command, as he felt that those who took to sport always made good soldiers. For that reason he had presented Cups for the Cross-Country Races, for hockey and football. He was sorry that half the number of medals he had ordered had not arrived, but he had telegraphed for them and expected them in a month or less.

Three cheers having been given for General and Mrs. Alderson, the proceedings ended in twilight.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The order of merit was as follows:—

BRITISH.

Leicesters	1
Northamptons	2
Worcesters	3
Lincolns	4

NATIVES.

107th Pioneers	1
66th Punjabis	2
127th Baluchis	3
123rd Rifles	4

THE CALCUTTA HUNT.

Can it be Revived?

The following article appears in the "Asian":—

The practicability of hunting a pack of hounds from Calcutta has often been discussed, and various attempts have been made to make it a success. In the late sixties or the early seventies the old Calcutta Hunt, a very ancient and flourishing institution, came to an end and was almost immediately followed by the commencement of the sport of paper-chasing, and since those days there has been no regular huntrun on subscription lines. The only hounds that have flourished since the days when Lord Mayo said that hunting the wily "Jack" from Calcutta was no better than chasing an old woman's cat round a "bustee" have been private packs, and they as often did the Calcutta Hunt in its earlier days, have gone far afield for their sport. Mr. A. Milton has always kept the thing going more or less and for years had a pack half foxhounds and half "all sorts" that used to show some good sport in the region of Dum-Dum and also a bit of fun for these fond of woodland hunting at Ballygunge. But it was not a very marked success. Then in the second year of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty the Earl of Suffolk conceived it possible to hunt the Calcutta country with a pack of foxhounds, and he had a pack sent out Round Ballygunge and the immediate neighbourhood it was found quite impossible to hunt, for the jungle was too dense and the moment hounds were thrown into in covert there were anything from six to eight "jack" afoot, the pack dividing to all the points of the compass. So that his sporting lordship abandoned all idea of trying to hunt Ballygunge and used to train out to his meets to Kanchrapara, Barrackpore, etc., etc. Casualities and a poor return in the way of sport caused Lord Suffolk to give up his pack after two seasons and nothing then was done for several years, until about two seasons ago when certain sporting members of Calcutta society, headed by Mr. W. K. Dods, made a trial trip with a "bobbery" pack, and afterwards with a pack of foxhounds. The latter showed good enough sport last season to encourage these gentlemen to a further venture this year, and about the beginning of November a very useful draft of hounds arrived from Home about 18 to 20 couple in all, and finally found their way up to a standing camp established some fifty miles up the Bengal Central Railway, where a properly constructed kennel has been built. These hounds hunted by a very enthusiastic C. L. H. officer have more than justified their existence this season and have shown excellent sport, and hardly any casualities, and despite the hard going and other "desagremens" manage to take the field on almost every hunting day from 16 to 18 couple string. So successfull has the experiment proved that it has suggested itself to many sportsmen, who are keen on hearing the cry of hounds and to whom the note of a horn is better music than all the "classics" rolled into one, that it might be more than worth while to revive the old Calcutta Hunt and annually import, as those old sportsmen used to do, a "pack of thoroughbred foxhounds."

A "TRUST" IN "CHARITY."

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's Reminiscences.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller continues in the "World's Work" his "Random Reminiscences," and deals with the Benevolent Trust. He has already established a General Education Board, of which Mr. Carnegie has now become a member; an organisation formed for the purpose of working out in an orderly and scientific way the problem of helping to stimulate and improve education in all parts of the country:—

The General Education Board has made, or is making, a careful study of the location, aims, work, resources, administration, and educational value, present and prospective, of the institutions of higher learning in the United States. The Board makes its contributions, averaging something like £400,000 a year, on the most careful comparative study of needs and opportunities throughout the country. Its records are open to all. Many benefactors of education are availing themselves of these disinterested inquiries, and it is hoped that more will do so.

Herein Mr. Rockefeller finds himself somewhat anticipated by the Roman Church. He says the organisation of the Roman Church secures better results with a given sum of money than other Church organisations. "It is unnecessary to dwell upon the centuries of experience which the Church of Rome has gone through to perfect a great power of organisation."

VALUE OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Mr. Rockefeller has a department specially organised for the purpose of reading, assorting, and investigating the hundreds of letters of appeal which are received daily at his office. He has come to the conclusion that the prudent and thoughtful giver will more and more choose great and responsible organisations as the medium for his gifts and the distribution of his funds to distant fields. With an insight not always to be expected of millionaires, Mr. Rockefeller says:—

If we assist the highest forms of education—in whatever field—we secure the widest influence in enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge; for all the new facts discovered or set in motion become the universal heritage. I think we cannot overestimate the importance of this matter.

He refers with warmest appreciation to the late Dr. Harper, who organised the University of Chicago. He says that Dr. Harper never asked him for a penny, what was given, was given without his solicitation.

BITTERNESS TOWARDS NONE.

He indulges in this personal confession:—

Criticism which is deliberate, sober and fair is always valuable and it should be welcomed by all who desire progress. I have had at least my full share of adverse criticism, but I can truly say that it has not embittered me nor left me with any harsh feeling against a living soul.

This is a notable testimony which does credit to the man.

TO SAVE GREAT SOULS SLAVING FOR MONEY.

Mr. Rockefeller goes on to say that he feels very strongly on the subject of Benevolent Trusts, by which he means corporations to manage the business side of benefactions. At the present, he says, the whole machinery of benevolence is conducted upon more or less haphazard principles:—

Good men and women are wearing out their lives to raise money to sustain institutions which are conducted by more or less unskilled methods. We cannot afford to have great souls who are capable of doing the most effective work slaving to raise the money. That should be a business man's task.

The Benevolent Trust when they some will raise these standards; they will look the facts in the face; they will applaud and sustain the effective workers and institutions; and they will uplift the intelligent standard of good work in helping all the people chiefly to help themselves.

AN EMPRESS'S GRATITUDE.

Though she could be despotic, cruel, and relentless, the late Empress-Dowager of China had a more womanly side to her nature. This is brought out in a story which Sir Henry Blake, formerly Governor of Hongkong, tells in the "Nineteenth Century and After." Yehonala, whose name was changed to Tze Hsi, when she became an Empress, was the youngest daughter of a Tartar General who died at his post on the Yangtse. The widow, with her two sons and two daughters, was left in straitened circumstances, but her first duty was to carry her husband's remains to the ancestral burial place near Pekin. Embarking with her children and the body, on a mourning boat decked with blue and white linterns, and other insignia of woe, she had reached Chinkiang where the grand canal, leading to the north, joins the Yangtze. At the same time, there arrived at the river port a prefect named Wu-tu-fu travelling on promotion to a new station. Hearing that another official had just come by boat, Wu-tu-fu sent, after the Chinese custom, his card, a gift of food and 200 taels, say £40, in money. By mistake the messenger took them to the mourning boat. The widow returned her thanks, imagining that Wu-tu-fu was a friend of her husband. The chivalrous prefect, after making inquiries, discovered not only his servant's mistake but the widow's poverty and, assuming the character of a family friend, added another 300 taels. He waited upon the widow and undertook to adopt her youngest daughter. A few years later the girl was chosen for the palace at the triennial review of the daughters of Manchu officers held by the Emperor at Pekin. She was advanced from the position of serving maid to that of Imperial concubine, and on the birth of her son, subsequently the Emperor Tungechih, she was raised to equal rank with the childless Empress. After she had become dowager and regent, Wu-tu-fu was reported by his superior for punishment. The Empress, whose own change of name prevented Wu-tu-fu from knowing that she had once been his adopted daughter, recognised her adoptive father's name in the report, and instead of punishing promoted him. Thereupon the superior submitted a memorial of protest but this only led to further promotion of Wu tu-fu, who went, as in duty bound, to Pekin to return thanks. In the usual fashion he knelt before the throne with downcast eyes. After he had spoken the Empress said, "Do you not know me? Look up, I was your daughter." His joy may be imagined. Ultimately he was appointed Viceroy of Szechuan.

THE public executioner at Yekaterinoslav has been executed by his successor. He was sentenced to death a month ago for spending his leisure on the high roads plundering, and frequently murdering travellers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Bennett, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur So

BY THE WAY.

NAPOLEON AND BLUCHER.

M. Arthur Chuquet tells, in "L'Opinion," a new story of Napoleon and Blucher. The Emperor received the General at the Castle of Finkenstein, which he was preparing for the siege of Danzig. He drew him to a window in an upper story and paid him compliments on his military gifts, and Blucher, going away delighted, described the interview to his aide-de-camp. "What a chance you missed," exclaimed the latter. "You might have changed the whole course of history." "How?" "Why, you might have thrown him out of the window?" "Confound it!" replied Blucher. "So I might! If only I had thought of it."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

The new President of the Swiss Republic, who will hold office for 1909, is M. Adolphe Deucher, of Thurgovie. M. Deucher is a vigorous octogenarian, and has been President on three previous occasions. In his younger days he was a medical man, and was first elected a member of the Federal Council in 1883—twenty-six years ago. It is interesting to note that of the Presidents of the Swiss Republic six have come from Zurich and six from Canton Vaud, of which Lausanne is capital. Neuchatel has given five Presidents to the Republic, one of them being the schoolmaster-President, the late Numa Droz. MM. Schenk, of Berne, and Welti, of Argovie, filled the President's chair six times.

MR. KATO, G.C.M.G.

Mr. Kato, G.C.M.G., the new Japanese Ambassador to England, has many friends among English statesmen, and is well posted in English politics. Sir Claude MacDonald, at the recent banquet of the British Society in Tokio, made this statement. It may interest my hearers to know that when the Royal Family of England heard that Mr. Kato had been appointed as Japanese representative in London they expressed a desire that Mrs. Kato, whom they knew and liked so much, would accompany her husband. Anybody who has the proud privilege of knowing Mrs Kato will agree with me when I say that she is a fitting helpmeet to her husband, and a lady endowed with the most gracious sweetness of character, combined with a very great deal of common-sense. Needless to say, the request of the Royal Family was complied with.

AGAINST THE USE OF WESTERN INK.

According to a Cabinet Ordinance recently issued in Tokio, the somewhat onerous restriction in the use of Western ink in Japanese official documents has been removed, after the long period of thirty-two years. In 1876, the Japanese Government ordered that in any official document, save in the case of writing on foreign-made paper in one of the Western languages, Western ink should not be used from that time onward. Since that date things have rapidly changed in Japan, yet that obsolete order in question survived unmolested until the 7th of last month, when it was abrogated by a Cabinet Ordinance. The abolition is welcomed by the Japanese Press in general.

"CHRISTOPHER NORTH'S" CALIGRAPHY.

Mr Samuel Kinnear, "the father of the Edinburgh printing trade," whose death at the age of ninety-three is just announced, spent the greater part of his life in Blackwood's, and had something to say on one occasion concerning the handwriting of Professor Wilson: The last article Wilson wrote for "Blackwood" was (Mr Kinnear told) so undecipherable that the men who got it to set up (of whom I was one), after examining it, handed it back to the editor saying it was beyond their power to make anything of it. At length on being told that they might charge anything they liked for their trouble they tackled it, and got up this literary mess in a kind of way, the many blanks in the proof when it was sent to the author testifying to the worry the compositors had to suffer and their inability to decipher the Professor's efforts at caligraphy. Double the usual sum was afterwards paid for it to the compositors.

A BAREFOOTED LAD WHO BECAME PROFESSOR.

In the old days, when a poor lad went to Edinburgh he made a point of calling upon someone from his own country for assistance. One night Mr. Kinnear's father was aroused by a gentle tap at his door, and on opening it he found a barefooted boy standing outside. The lad had tramped all the way from Galloway. Mr. Kinnear befriended the boy and secured him a position as an apprentice to an Edinburgh bookseller. His good offices were not misplaced, for that boy prospered and became Dr. Murray, Professor of Oriental Languages in Edinburgh University.

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE EGLINTON TOURNAMENT.

The death of Mr. Sholto Douglas at Dalkeith has removed probably the last known survivor of the 200,000 persons who saw the famous Eglinton Tournament nearly seventy years ago. The tournament, which was held in the park of Eglinton Castle and was intended to revive the splendours and glories of the age of chivalry, was two years in preparation, and cost £50,000. It was a dismal failure. From beginning to end, with the exception of the third day, the rain poured down ceaselessly. The tilting-ground was a morass; the Queen of Beauty (Lady Seymour) had to conceal her finery under a plaid shawl and an umbrella, and the banqueting pavilions were ankle-deep in water. And now none remains to tell of this splendid fiasco from personal memory.

A MISPRISED PHILANTHROPIST.

The titular author of the guillotine—an appliance recently again dragged into the light of day—has suffered a fate by no means uncommon. Regarded with horror Dr. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin was in reality a philanthropist deserving of the highest respect. Borne at Saintes, in Poiton, in 1738, of the hardworking, austere, middle-class stock, and educated at the Jesuit College of Bordeaux, he began life as a Professor under the same roof. Determining later to study medicine, he brilliantly passed the necessary examinations in Paris, for a time practising at Reims, afterwards with his wife returning to the capital. By Paris, indeed, he was named "deputé" of the Tiers Etat on the outbreak of the Revolution, the first measures in the Assemblee Constituante being hygienic. He forthwith brought about the better ventilation and cleanliness of the building, and, when cold weather set in, the installation of heating apparatus.

THE EQUALITY IN DEATH SENTENCES.

The doctor did not stop here. Horror-stricken at the slow tortures of the death penalty inflicted upon the non-privileged classes, decapitation being allowed only in the case of the "noblesse," on December 1, 1789, he proposed the absolute equality of punishments. The motion was adopted, and breakings on the wheel and similar atrocities became things of the past. But the worthy Poitevin doctor did not invent the machine fastened to his name, and four years later put to such fearful use. And in after years—he quietly practised his profession till 1814—the very step he had taken for humanity's sake haunted him like a nightmare.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN'S WORK.

Recently the Duchess of Albany laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen, which, when completed, will provide accommodation for twenty-eight patients. That is ten more than can be dealt with in the exhisting hospital. The little hospital has a special interest for all women, inasmuch as it was here that Miss Florence Nightingale laid the foundation of the great work she was to do in the Crimea. It was while acting as Superintendent that she was asked to go out to the hospitals at Scutari, and thus to prepare the way for the wonderful development of modern nursing. The hospital is intended for ladies who cannot afford the considerable expense of attendance in a private nursing home, and who yet can make some contribution to the cost of nursing and attendance. The fees of the patients provide about one-half of the total income. As far as possible the original intention of confining the benefits of the hospital to those who are earning their own living is carried out, and the demands for admission have become so numerous as to make the extension which is now begun urgently necessary.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

While the men teachers have been spending a part of the Christmas recess in conference about educational problems, the women have not been idle. The Association of University Women Teachers had its twenty-fifth annual meeting on Friday. It was rather unfortunate, perhaps, that man should have been called in on such an occasion for the principal address of the day. Mr. Zimmern, who gave an entertaining account of the work that is being undertaked by the Universities in educating workmen, did manage to show in what way women are interested in these plans, but there was ability and knowledge enough among the ladies present to have ensured an admirable presentation of any of the problems which are of more direct interest to the University woman who has engaged in teaching.

WOMEN'S SALARIES.

The salaries paid to women teachers who have a University degree are still far from adequate, although there has been an upward tendency in the last few years. The average teacher who is beginning her career cannot hope to secure more than £90 per annum until she has proved her worth, no matter what the excellence of her work at the University. This may be contrasted with the amounts given to the teachers of gymnastics, who in very few cases accept less than £100 a year as a commencing salary. Although competition is rather more keen than it was, the demand for good teachers of games and athletics is still excellent, and there are few positions which can offer more attractions to a girl of good physique. The latter is essential, and it must be accompanied by an amount of personal courage. Otherwise the training will be very irksome. With these and interest in the work, it is possible to acquire in two years the certificates of the various training colleges, and to enter upon an exceedingly pleasent and remunerative career.

RECOVERING THE GOLDEN DAYS.

Mr. E. F. Benson has just written one of the most delightful of articles. He calls it "Golden Days," and it deals with the glories of Switzerland at this season. He writes to the "Mail" from Villars-sur-Ollon:—

"There has clearly been a theft in the muniment-room where are kept the archives that form the history of the world, and some thief must have stolen one of the volumes that contain the Golden Days. No doubt the joyful burglary was at once detected, and all the clerks, librarians, and keepers of the archives started off in hot pursuit. With justice and capture close on his heels, the thief (I can see no other reconstruction of what has been happening) must have dropped his precious packet and the leaves of the book of Golden Days were scattered through interplanetary space. Some of them, no doubt, are floating about there still; others fluttered down on to certain blessed spots of this planet which in general we so mournfully inhabit.

"But no fewer than twenty-four of those leaves descended on Villars-sur-Ollon, for we have had twenty-four days of joy and of golden and perfect weather—weather in comparison with which all other atmospheric conditions appear impossible and intolerable.

"All day it has lasted, all and every day from the enchanted hour when the dark velvet texture of the heavens, jewelled with a thousand stars, has grown pale with the magical approach of morning, and the first light of the rosy dawn shines on the sentinel-rocks and bastions of the Dent du Midi and flushes the austere snows of the Aiguilles of Chamonix, to the time when sunset flames again in the west, and the blue of night spreads over the unclouded sky and toneless sapphire blue takes the place of the turquoise of the day.

"Crimson and molten orange are spread along the horizon, orange fades into such green as you see in aquamarines, while from the green is kindled the blue that stretches up to the zenith. Further to the east, rise the peaks of the Diablerets and the Grand Muveran, and standing high above the shadowed valleys catch the glory of the ultimate west. Black, sheer black, gloom the pine woods, and round, them, over hill and mountain slope, the white mirror of the snow reflects in pale opalescent tints the flaming palette of the sky. Night comes swiftly in this dry and cloudless air, and the clean frost not bitter or biting, but tinglingand charged with life, is poured over the darkening world.

"Grave, elderly, and learned men hurry to the rink, and there for hour after hour attempt with varying success, but undeterred endeavour, to make a turn or check the aberration of the unemployed leg, keeping one fascinated eye on the orange round which they circle, as if it was the hub of the world, while at the same time they strive to remember (and put into practice) the precept that commands them not to look at the ice.

"It has been snowing, and there is a row of scientists, explorers, poets, painters, and musicians building snow-men by the side of the rink for prizes offered by the management. Just now a writer of repute, contemplating with speechless admiration a confused mass of snow, which he said was the British lion, stepped backwards to get a better view of his unique work, and knocked the head off a mournful figure (confiden tly supposed to be Britannia) which one of the first scientists of Europe had erected. When I left they were snowballing each other with pieces of the decapitated female."

A TERRIER, belonging to a Plymouth resident, has been the recipient of an unusual honour. The dog spends much of his time with the Plymouth Corporation employees in the sewers of the town, and it is no exaggeration to say that he has killed thousands of rats. In recognition of his prowess, the men have presented him with a handsome collar, with an inscription expressive of their appreciation of his services.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The writer of the delightful article on "Words" in the "Nation" did not, of course, seek to exhaust so great and fruitful a subject, and one of the aspects of it on which he did not touch was what may be described as the intrinsic charm of words. Everyone who is resolved that in his dealings with that splendid instrument the English language he will be something better than a mere artisan knows that from time to time he must make the dictionary his breviary and study words separately in their history and in the subtlest shades of their meaning. When he does so he comes to find that certain words, either because of their associations, their sounds, their lineage, or their visual quality, have a value for him apart from the part they play in their place in a sentence. That is what Joubert asserted in one of his "Thoughts." "The words of the poet," he says, "retain their sense even when detached from the others, and please in isolation as beautiful sounds. One might say that there are luminous, words, words of gold, of pearls, of diamonds, and of flowers," and in a preceding sentence he had said: "Words shine when the finger of the poet passes his phosphorus across them." To the same effect and in language strikingly similar Gautier, in his preface to Baudelaire's Poems, says: "For the poet words have in themselves, and apart from the meaning they express, a beauty and value of their own, like precious stones that are not yet cut and set in bracelets, collars, and jewels; they charm the connoisseur who contemplates them, and who picks them up with his finger-tip from the cup in which they are kept as a goldsmith would do who contemplates a gem. There are diamond words, words of sapphire and ruby and emerald, and others which, like phosphorus, shine when they are rubbed."

ASSOCIATIONS.

There are many words and turns of expression which time makes charming by antiquating them. Poets like Spenser and Chatterton, whose riches are to such an extent in an obsolete currency, know, that, and those also know it who have dipped into the minor literature of, say, the Elizabethan or pre-Elizabethan period. Time, even when it does not render a term obsolete, often alters its meaning by a single shade, with the result that nine times out of ten it creates a new felicity or a delightful quaintness. In one of his allegorical essays Addison tells us that he saw in a picture gallery a strange figure moving from canvas to canvas of the old masters and passing a swift hand over each, and although each separate touch seemed to leave the picture as it found it, yet a whole series of such touches ended by mellowing the lights, softening the effects, and harmonising the colours. The figure was Time, and the doctrine of the allegory is that lapse of years gives finishing touches to even the masterpieces. The doctrine applies to literature. Time is on the side of the writers, and it may be a comfortable reflection to poor scriveners who aim at being merely correct that a hundred or so years hence, if their writings survive so long, readers will find in them brilliances of which they themselves were unconscious.

INFERIOR FICTION.

Someone who describes himself as a novelist of forty years' standing writes to one of the weeklies complaining of the mass of inferior fiction that lies upon the market. He analyses the cause and suggests a remedy. The cause lies in the fact that the cheapness of book material and the improvements in printing machinery within the last fifteen years have made it possible to issue a book at so small a cost that only a comparatively few copies require to be sold in order that the publisher may be remunerated for his pains. The libraries of themselves can buy up those copies. They could not do so were the price of the novel reduced. In that case not the libraries alone but the public would have to buy before initial expenses could be made good, and if the book were inferior the public would refuse to buy. The remedy suggested, therefore, is the reduction in the price of the novel from six shillings to one shilling or a florin. It sounds reasonable, but the writer does not say who is to apply the remedy. Evidently the public have no say in the matter and the publishers are not to be trusted heroically to throw away means of profit. Perhaps the competition among publishers may end by bringing about some such result.

THE POE CENTENARY.

American criticism has never been so appreciative of Poe—as English criticism has, so that even Sidney Lanier, who came near understanding Poe, quaintly complains that he "did not know enough." In a similar spirit a writer in one of the American monthlies has been noting that Poe "founded no school." The test of a writer is the intrinsic merit of his writings, and not whether he founded a school or not, and that Poe stands the test indifferent well we may accept on Tennyson's judgment that he was "the most original American genius." At any rate Poe, if he did not found a school, exercised a vast influence, and that both as poet and prose-writer. Not only does one come upon his rhythms in such poets as Gerald Massey and—a kindred genius—Arthur O'Shaugnessy, but some of Morris's early work, we are told, might have been written by a mediæval Poe, while "The Blessed Damosel," Mr. Hall Caine assures us, was written as a sort of counterpart to the "Raven." As a prose-writer, again, Poe was the beginning of many things. He showed the way to the modern hidden treasure story, the cypher story, and the detective story, and as an essayist, intensely interested in the technique of his art, he was the first in English to take his readers into his workshop and show how things were done.

ROSSETTI AS THE SYMBOLIST.

In the course of that interview in which the other day the mysterious curtain which veils off the poetic sanctuary of The Pines, Putney, was for a moment drawn aside, either the interviewer or Mr. Watts-Dunton himself alluded to Rossetti "as the symbolist." The appellation was well chosen, for when the history of the symbolist movement in modern English poetry comes to be written it will be found that Rossetti counts for a great deal in its development. The curious thing in Rossetti's case is that he who was a Pre-Raphaelite in painting should be to such an extent as he was a symbolist in poetry. Pre-Raphaelitism, one takes it, was not only a return to nature, but was characterised by a great fidelity to detail, so that the leaves of a tree in a picture might be—ideally at least—individualised through a microscope, or, to use W.B. Scott's instance, if an armed knight were painted every reticulation in his coat of mail would be faithfully rendered. The method of the symbolist is exactly the opposite of this. He seizes upon some image, depletes it of detail, and, taking it in its most general form, use it not for its own sake but as a means of vaguely conveying the thought or feeling in his mind. The first stanza of "The Cloud Confines" furnishes a good instance:—

The day is dark and the night
To him that would search their heart;
No lips of cloud that will part,
Nor morning song in the light,
Only, gazing alone,
To him wild shadows are shown,
Deep under deep unknown,
And height above unknown height.

Here day and night, cloud and song, the heights of heaven above and the depths of space above are used as a means of repeating in vague images the poet's dolorous "nescio, nescio." After the Pre-Raphaelite spirit, on the other hand, is Wordsworth's picture, when he wishes

That to this mountain daisy's self were known
The beauty of its star-shaped shadow, thrown
On the smooth surface of this naked stone.

"Daisy, and shadow, and stone texture and all" is Ruskin's comment.

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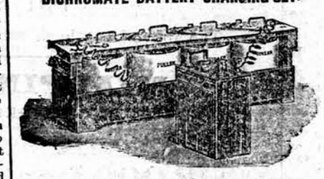

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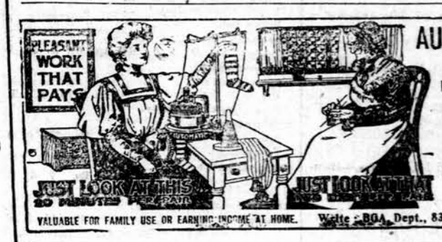

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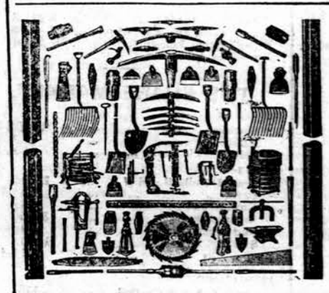

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 8, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 9, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 3/4	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	1/2	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	24		1/16
do. in New York ...	52 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18	+1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·52		3/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3	Sinc	e 14th Jan.09.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 2/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8		1/4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

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Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·08	5·08	5·08	5·05	5·08
+03	+02	+02	+02	+02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·08	5·02	4·97	4·94
+02	+02	+02	+03

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Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 29,000 Bales,
Do. do. last year ... ... 34,000 „
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New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·65+07.
Do. do. May 9·69+08.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 5,140,000 Correction
„ Quantity in sight ... 10,400,000 „

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 38 1/2—May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi C.I.F. 37 3/4—June-July—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,830,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 37 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firm.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 5-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46 1-8 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indian 13s. 1 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5-3 Value.
Arrivals :—
"Othello," "Rubenfels," "Chanda."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Sovs ...	6,75,000	Freemantle	National Bank
2 Boxes gold Bullions	1, 1,416	Sydney ...	
1 Bundle Sovs...	5,010	Muscat ...	
1 Bundle Sovs...	75,000	Sydney ...	Mercantile Bank
64 Bars Silver ...	1,16,241	Shanghai...	International Bank
3 Packages Sovs	8,550	Jeddah.....	Sundry Importers
Gold coins...	8,145		
Rupees	1,160		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 7 lakhs down. No change has been made in their Bank rate.

Exchange :—

The Market has probably been a shade firmer to-day inasmuch as there was more than one seller at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. but buyers are still holding off. Demand bills for the mail might occasionally be obtained at 1s. 3 15-16d. Credits are scarce. Most Banks quoted 1s. 4 3-32d. three months' sight but any bills that have been placed were done at 1s. 4 1-16d. three months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 2-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight „	179

Government Paper :—

The Market to-day opened steady at 93 3-4 ready and 93 7-8 for the settlement. There has been a little more doing to-day and quotations have firmed to 93 7-8 ready and 93 15-16 for the account at which there are buyers at the close. Calcutta quotations are advised as 93 3-4 ready and 93 15-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·14
1st Settlement — ...	„	93·15

Bullion :—

On Monday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down at 24 1-16 ready and 24 pence for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 52 1-4. Locally the market opened at 61 1-16 ex duty and after some trifling fluctuations, closes at 61 1-8 ex duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	26	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	61	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	2	0
2nd Settlement	61	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was again to-day an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in prices in sympathy with the better advices from America. Nagpurs and other high-class Oomras are firm with few Sellers of contracts. Japan shippers are in the market for March delivery, but there is no enquiry for Europe. The high prices of Bengals have brought out sellers. At the close our market is steady at the undermentioned rates.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills. Sales are reported to have reached 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	230	„
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingangla...	219/20	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	217	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	208	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	201	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	182	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	182	„
Good Westerns	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	230	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 51,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·09	5·09	5·09	5·09

+01

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·09	5·09	5·03	4·98	4·95

+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Rates are easier and there is a moderate enquiry at the decline.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 13	0 B. T.
April-May...	„	7 13	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The Market continues week with little doing.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	7 10	0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat „ ...	„	7 12	0 B. T.
Punjab Ready	„	6 11	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is little doing in this market and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	47	0 0
Mimbara	„	48	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad —	„	51	8 0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ...	„	45	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Mar-Apl. Rs. 5 15 0 R.T
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 9 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm. No sellers.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ... Rs. 5 11 6 R. T.
„ Pessi, Apr.-May, 85 p.c. „ 6 0 0 R. T.
White Karachi, June-July. „ 5 10 6 „
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,447 1-2
India	70 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank ...	54 X. D.

Mills :—

Central India S and W ...	1,640
David	485
Howard and Bullough ...	475
Manockji Petit ...	3,135
New Great Eastern ...	200
Swadeshi Mills... ...	1,345
Sun Mills	203 3-4

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	118
„ Pref.	155
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	285
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,132 1-2
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher & Co	645

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	18,785 bales.
Wheat	4,498 qrs.
Linseed	1,329 „
Rapeseed	4,733 „
Gingellyseed	20,833 „
Poppyseed	935 „
Groundnuts	1,636 „
Castorseed	2,129 „
Rice	2,821 „
Myrabollans	4,408 „
Cottonseed...	37,133 „
Mowraseed...	185 „
Gram	1,488 „
Seowar	2,845 „
Maize	189 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The Share Market here continues dull. Two auctions of coal shares took place to-day, to which the public were admitted. In one, 100 Barabonis fetched 20 6-16, and in others 100 new Tetturigas went for 9¾.

The other transactions reported are :—Jumoni coal, 12½ ; Raneegunge, 22 ; Kasoonda, 45 ; Borrea, 17½ ; Stand coal, 18 ; and Government Paper, 93·12.

DR. RIOLANDO DE ALMEIDA PRADO, who, a short time ago, killed his brother-in-law in open Court at Sao Paulo, in Brazil, when he was standing in the witness box, has been acquitted. The excuse for the murder was that family secrets must be kept.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,447½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	70 x.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,240
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	54 x.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 180
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630x Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250		615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	500
Century	100	100	50	315
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	423
Ebrahim Pahany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	335
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		255
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	130
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	355
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	175
Jewraj Balgo	1,000	1,000	divid35	360
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	780
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	785
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,135
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,025
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,200
Sun	250	250	25	203½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,345
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	2 c.c	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	106	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	410
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	355 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	21
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	6 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Marcks and Co.....	100	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	120
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	H.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	50	p.c. 13½	183
Phillips and Co	40	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	40	p.c. 10	50
Shivrajpur	A. 10	1,000	yr. 27	500
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	p.c. 25	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....		10	Nil.	17
Soondy and Co	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co...	O. 75	100	Nil.	nom 20
	D. 20	£ 15	...	12½ dis.
Limited.....	P. 150	60	...	
Thacker and Co	100	40	2dis	62
Telephone Company.	25	100	p.c. 20	xd 288
Treacher and Co.....	560	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
		530	yr. 40	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	131½
Brunt's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba.....	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	189
Hingoli	100	100	6	103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandesh.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,020
New Mofussil	500	500	50	660
New Samar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhani	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	48	500
Wadhwa	150	50	10	195

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 2nd Feb.—Consequent upon the completion of the repairs and the construction of additional accommodation for the District School at Tripunitarah, it has been decided to amalgamate it with the Palace School.

A scheme is being formulated by the local European community for the construction of a large and commodious building, at a cost of nearly Rs. 38,000 to be utilised as the Cochin European Club. A Committee has drawn up a Report suggesting ways and means of raising the necessary funds.

A meeting is to take place to-morrow to concert measures to hold a Regatta on the 27th instant, under the patronage of H. H. the Rajah.

There was a yacht race last Saturday for the Cup offered by Mr. Brunton last year. Mr. Browning, Chief Engineer, Cochin State, who won on Saturday with his yacht "White Heather."

I regret to record the death, last evening at his residence near Ernakulam, of the Very Rev. Father. Rombout, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Verapoly. Since his arrival in Malabar in 1878, he had been in charge of several churches and was appointed Vicar-General some time after the Spanish Carmelites took charge of the Verapoly Mission from the Italians. The funeral takes place this evening, and His Grace the Archbishop is expected to officiate at the obsequies, which will be attended by a large number of Priests and Confraternities.

A vigorous Temperance movement has been started among the Indian Roman Catholic Christians in Travancore and Cochin. It began in a village in the Cochin State, and rapidly spread to other neighbouring villages, with the result that several thousands of people have taken the pledge. The Archbishop of Verapoly issued a pastoral letter to all the Churches under his jurisdiction exhorting the Vicars to use their best efforts to encourage the movement, and readiness with which the people have undertaken to abstain from spirituous liquors is truly remarkable. Several taverns, which yielded a very good income, have now been closed.

I understand that nearly 80 Departmental Telegraph offices in India are to be amalgamated with the Postal Department from the beginning of April. Among these are mentioned the Telegraph Offices in the following places:—Trevandrum, Quilon Tellicherry and Mangalore. It is further reported that the Cochin office will also be amalgamated with the British Post. I learn that the Travancore Government are not in favour of the amalgamation of the Trevandrum office, and are prepared to make certain concessions to secure its retention as a departmental office. The Superintendent of the Travancore and Cochin Division has to undergo six months training in telegraphy.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 3rd Feb.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Government Training School for Mistresses, was held on Monday. The central hall of the school was decorated with flags, ferns and attractive pictures, and the number of parents and wellwishers that attended the ceremony was so large that room had to be provided for them in the verandahs. Mr. L. Vibert, I. C. S., Collector of Coimbatore, and Mrs. Vibert, on arrival at the entrance were received by Miss C. M. Lynch, the Inspectress, and were presented by two little girls of the school with fine bouquets and garlanded. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Rao Bahadur C. Nagojee Rao, Messrs. T. S. Balakrishna Iyer, R. Swaminada Iyer, C. Singara Moodelliar, and P. M. Chakrapani Chettiar.

A varied programme of action songs, kolatum, drill and recitation by the little girls of the school was gone through. The Mistresses of the school had taken great pains to make each item of the programme as interesting as possible and much credit is due to them.

Miss Peddie, the Headmistress of the School, then read the Report, from whice I extract the following:—

In 1904 the total strength was 140, against 172, in 1907, while in 1908 the number of pupils reached the total of 350, showing an increase of 168 or early double the number. In fact, so large have the classes become that this building, commodious though it is, is not now sufficient to accommodate all the pupils, and many of the classes have therefore, to be held in the verandahs. This unsatisfactory state of things will, we trust, soon be remedied as the Inspectress has obtained sanction for the addition of a second storey. In the Training Department, also, a similar increase in strength has taken place. The average number of students under training up to 1907 was only 15, but from that date it has increased to 30, while this year the applications have been so numerous that we have had to refuse admission to many.

That the efficiency of the school has kept pace with its strength is amply testified to by the result of the Preliminary Examinations for Teachers' certificates held in December, 1907, when out of 20 candidates presented 17 passed. All these students have been provided with appointments and are working satisfactorily in their various schools. Twenty candidates were presented for the Preliminary Examination held in December, 1908, but the results are not yet known. The inspection was held last September, and the following is an extract from the Report:—"The school still holds the premier place amongst Girls Schools in the Presidency from the point of view of growing numbers, which have now reached 359 and afford perhaps the strongest indication of its continued popularity." The classes opened in January with very full numbers.

The attendance, on the whole, throughout the year was good. Here I would ask parents, especially Brahmins, to co-operate with us in securing a better attendance by not withdrawing their children after the IV. Standard, as is now the custom. To remove them from school at this period is to remove them at the most interesting as well as the most useful part of their school career, and in many cases to nullify the results of their early schooling, as the children have not as yet learned to make use of their education in their after-life.

Attempts to make Nature Study more realistic by the maintenance of a school garden were made, but owing to the scarcity of water they have not been a very great success. With the help of these school accessories and the many useful hints and suggestions given during the Christmas vacation classes, I have no doubt but that in a short time our school will be second to none in modern methods of teaching.

In speaking of the efficiency of the school. I must not fail to omit the kindness and consideration we have always met with at the hands of our Inspectress. By her sound judgment and wide experience, she has been to us a veritable tower of strength in all our difficulties, and if our school enjoys a high tone and increasing popularity, it is mainly due to her, for she has been untiring in her efforts to make our work a success. I cannot pass without a word of commendation to the Assistant Mistresses, who have, one and all, cheerfully and willingly endured in the past year all the hardships and sacrifice of personal comforts which the generous performance of their duty has entailed on them. In conclusion, I must thank Mr. and Mrs. Vibert for their kindness in presiding to-night, as well as their thoughtfulness in providing the welcome prizes of four prettily dressed dolls. And you, parents and friends, I must not omit to acknowledge the sympathy you have shown to us both by your donations and your presence here to-night. I thank you most heartily, and I trust you may have the satisfaction of seeing your children whom you have entrusted to our care grow up to be daughters and wives with high ideals of womanhood whose watchword will ever be "Duty, God and Country."

Miss C. M. Lynch, the Inspectress, made an eloquent appeal to those present to help the institution in all possible ways, as this was the place where the women were educated who were responsible for training their children, and later requested Mrs. Vibert to distribute the prizes, which was done amidst rounds of applause.

Mr. Vibert congratulated the prize-winners and the staff on the success of their work.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman by Mr. T. S. Balakrishna Iyer and was seconded by Rao, Bahabur C. Nagojee Rao, and after the distribution of "thambulam," flowers and sprinkling of rosewater, and the singing of "God Save the King," the meeting dispersed.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 4th Feb.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, and Mr. T. B. Copeland are expected back from Coorg on the 13th instant.

There is every prospect of an excellent Sky Race Meeting on Thursday, the 11th instant. I learn that entries are coming in well, and that the programme will be a particularly interesting one.

In conformity with the opinions recently expressed by the Special Local Committee which met to discuss the expediency of reducing the number of excise shops in the Civil and Military Station, the Hon'ble the Resident has ordered the reduction of the number of shops from 46 to 37, a total of nine, including two beer taverns, three arrack shops two refreshment taverns and two toddy shops.

I regret to report the death of Captain W. A Lethbridge, formerly of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, only son of Sir Roper Lethbridge, The deceased gentlemen, who was interested in manganese and other mineral prospecting in the Shimoga and Tumkur Districts, was brought into Bangalore from Tarikere on Tuesday, suffering from an abcess on his neck. He was admitted into the Victoria Hospital, and an operation was decided upon for to-day but yesterday morning he grew rapidly worse and expired in the afternoon. He was in his 34th year. The funeral took place this morning at the Osseor Road Cemetery, the Rev. J. W. Heycock conducting the Service.

The music by the Band of the 14th Hussars at the Lal Bagh last night was a success. It was a beautiful night, and in anticipation of the excellent music and enjoyment of the lovely surroundings, a very large gathering was present. A small fee was charged each person for admission and the fund, after paying in the necessary expenses, was handed over to the Committee of the Cantonment Orphanage which has thereby benefited by a considerable amount. The excellent Band of the 14th (King's) Hussars, under the conductorship of Mr. Helmsley, rendered an exceedingly attractive programme. The best appreciated items were the Fantasia from "Memoirs of Verdi" and Blumenthal's song, "The Message," the cornet solo of which was played by Trumpeter-Major Leigh.

I have to supplement the information in regard to the competition for the Viceroy's Prize from official results which reached Bangalore this morning. The list of the 100 members who have qualified for the final stage of the competition is headed by that veteran rifleman, Captain R. A. D. Sewell, of the Hyderabad Volunteers, his score being 192, made up of 99 in the first stage and 93 in the second stage. With this score he wins the Silver Medal, Next on the list comes Bombardier Wood of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, with 190. The following is a list of the members of the local Corps who have come into the list, the numbers against their names representing their order on the roll:—(20) Corporal Paul, K. G. F. V., 185; (22) Sergeant Moorhouse, B.R.V., 185; (24) Sergeant Staunton, 185; (26) C.S. O'Keefe, 184; (45) C. S. Mockter, 183; (50) Lance-Corporal Stead, 182; (66) Volunteer Briggs, 181; (69) Lieutenant Meiklejohn, 181; (81) Lieutenant Bogie, 180; (92) Lieutenant Castle, 180; (96) Corpl. Searls, 180. All the last nine men belong to the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers. Thirteen scores of 179 were counted out.

Captain Dunn, commanding the Cycle Section, "G" Company of the B. R. Volunteers, has organised a sketching competition for the men of his Company. The prizes will be competed for on Tuesday and Wednesday next during the Camp of Exercise, and will be judged by competent umpires to be selected for that purpose. Members will have to prepare a plan of a certain extent of country showing all the necessary details of military utility, and they will be allowed twelve hours in which to carry out the work.

Captain T. C. Burke, 125th Rifles, who has been deputed to take the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers through their Camp of Exercise, delivered an interesting lecture this evening at the E. R. V. Institute Hall, to a fair gathering of members of the Corps. There were present Colonel Moore, Captains Dunn, Andrews, and Barton; Liutenants Edwards, and J. G. Tate and several Non-commissioned Officers and men. Before commencing his lecture Captain Burke expressed the pleasure it was to him to be associated with the B. R. V. during their Camp of Exercise. He had seen how keen the men of the Corps were on rifle-shooting, drill and on the sports field, and he was sure he would have good time with them in camp. Captain Burke then proceeded with his lecture, taking as his subject, "the work they would have to do on the first day of the camp viz., outposts." The details of how outposts ought to be placed and the manner in which pickets sentries, reconnoitring patrols, etc., were to be arranged was explained in a lucid manner. The lecture was rendered more attractive by the diagrams on the black-board, and the the relating of incidents in the Russo-Japanese War bearing on the subject.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual Winter Show was held to-day as usual in the Exhibition building at the Lal Bagh. Whether it was owing to the fact that there were several other engagements this afternoon, or because of a less number of people being personally interested in the Show, the attendance of the public was a good deal smaller than it has been for several previous years. The very unsatisfactory state of the season, the failure of the rains, and the scarcity of water has made gardening a matter of difficulty this half year, and has prevented many well-known exhibitors from competing. The entries were, therefore, much smaller, but the consensus of opinion of those who are qualified to speak on the subject is that what the Show lacked in the quantity of its exhibits it made up in the quality both of flowers, fruit and foliage plants. The difficulty at these Shows has often been that the exhibits are of such average quality that the selection of exhibits that would stand as specimens of the class has been no easy matter. This has not been the case this year, and although the number of exhibits has not been so plentiful as heretofore the Judges have found quite a number of exhibits in most of the classes which would serve as real specimens of good quality. Foliage plants have been particularly good, flowers have been shown of great excellence and the fruit and vegetables are above the average. The foregoing are my thoughts on the subject based chiefly on the remarks of experts; but the authoritative opinions is to be found in the Judges' remarks on the various classes.

There were several exhibitors of horticultural tools and agricultural appliances for which prizes were awarded, but it seems rather useless to award prizes to tools which, while they are very excellent as exhibits, are nearly all of European manufacture. The display of table decorations was good, but, as the Judges have remarked under Class IV, most of the tables depend more upon their appointment for decorative effect than on the arrangement of the flowers, as should be the case.

There was one matter characteristic of the Show this afternoon, and it was the improved arrangements for showing off the exhibits to the best advantage. Exhibits were not so crowded, they were tastefully arranged and there was plenty of room for the spectators to walk in and out of the rows without inconvenience. It a vast improvement on previous Shows and Mr. Krumbiegel is to be heartily congratulated on affording amateur horticulturists a very enjoyable evening's entertainment.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, with Mr. E. Maconochie, visited the Exhibition at 5-30 and there were also present Mr. Ananda Rao, Mr. T. Puttanna Chetty, General Pilcher and other distinguished people. The Bands of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Mysore Barr Infantry played alternately at intervals during the afternoon, and the Show concluded with a decorated bicycle competition for young ladies. There were seven competitors and prizes of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 were offered. Mr. E. Maconochie and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore were the Judges. There was hardly any question as to the best decorated machines and the prizes were awarded to the Misses Freda and Hilda Krumbiegel respectively.

MALABAR.

Malabar, 4th Feb.—From and after the 1st April, the wholesale opium depots are to be abolished, and as regards this District, opium will be sold to licensed shopkeepers at the Calicut, Cannanore and Ponnani Taluq Offices.

A very numerously attended meeting of the Calicut Ladies' Association was held on Saturday evening, to bid farewell to Mrs. Stokes, who goes Home shortly. After some songs and recitations by school girls, an Address in English was read by Mrs. Kartha and a Malayalam translation by Mrs. C. Gopalan. A silver belt was then presented to Mrs. Stokes by Miss Narayain Kutty Amma, on behalf of the members. Mrs. Stokes acknowledged the Address and gift in suitable terms, and the function terminated with the distribution of toys to the children present by Mrs. Brown.

All the eight candidates sent up for the Trinity College of Music Local Examination in Musical Knowledge, held in the local Convent School in December last have passed with honours. The following are the names of the candidates with the marks they secured:—Ivy Gomes, 100; Sylvia La Frenais, 99; Eunice Batboza, 98; Perrin Marshall, 98; Achama Verghese, 98; Kate La Porte, 97; May Rosario, 96; and Lilian Barboza, 95. All the six candidates, who appeared in the Preparatory Division, have also passed. They are—Gool Brucha 97; Ida Burgess, 95; Edith Greene, 93; Elizabeth Verghese, 92; Mary Burton, 82; and Greta Bower, 60.

At the last meeting of the Council, a letter from the Collector of Malabar was read, forwarding a letter from Captain Atal, I. M. S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, admitting that he was wrong in not furnishing certain Hospital statistics called for by the Chairman. The Collector suggested in his letter that the matter might be dropped. A proposition to this effect was moved, but it was opposed by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nair who said that Captain Atal had not yet submitted the information called for direct to the Council. Mr. Krishnan Nair's motion was carried.

On the suggestion of the Municipal Chairman, the Council resolved to appoint a Committee for the purpose of framing by-laws to regulate and control the erection of buildings in the town.

The proposal for extending the Beach Road northwards to the monsoon haven of Varakal also came up for discussion along with plans and estimates sent in by the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., showing that the extension would cost Rs. 13,140. The Council resolved that the extension was desirable, but as funds could not be found, Government should be requested to construct the extension, after which the Council would take over the road and maintain it.

CHITTOOR.

Chittoor, 5th Feb.—St. Anthony's Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on the 3rd instant, the contracting parties being Mr. Alfred Ernest Booth, Government Telegraph, Bombay, and Miss Grace Gertrude, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fernandez, of Chittoor. The church was filled with a large gathering. The reception was held at "Graeme's Buildings," Dr. Fernandez's house, the guests being accommodated in a large and handsomely decorated shamiana. The Band of the Vellore Police Training School was in attendance and played a pretty selection of music during the evening. The health of the newly-wedded pair was was proposed by Mr. R. S. P. Rice, I. C. S., and the bridegroom replied in suitable terms. All the leading officials and non-officials of the Station as well as several European Officials from Vellore were present. The function was characterised by the commingling of the European and Indian gentry, separate arrangements being made for purdah ladies. The bride was the recipient of numerous and valuable gifts, and the wedding cake was a triump of the confectioners art, Messrs. Harrison and Co. of Madras, being the purveyors.

Respecting the statement in a Home paper regarding the War Office proposal to spend £54,000 on strengthening the defences of Colombo, part of which expenditure was being opposed by the local Government, the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, says that the statement was incorrect and the figure wrong. He had no information to give on the subject.

The second Sikh Educational Conference will hold its sittings at Lahore on the 10th and 11th April. The Secretary of the Reception Committee (Mr. Mehr Singh, Chawla) in the circular he has issued inviting delegates and visitors to attend, states:—"It is patent fact that we are the most backward community in respect of education, whilst the other communities have advanced miles ahead. Without knowledge you cannot expect the sacred religion of the Gurus to be be understood by the Sikhs at large. The Commitee has in view an extensive scheme for spreading education among the Sikhs, but before it is given any practical shape, it will require the co-operation of luminaries of the Punth. The chief object we have in view is that religious training must proceed, hand in hand with secular training. To bring about the desired result it is essential that each and every well-wisher of the Punth should earnestly take this opportunity of uplifting the neglected educational condition of the Sikhs. It is not the work of one man, and unless all of us make a united effort success is beyond attainment."

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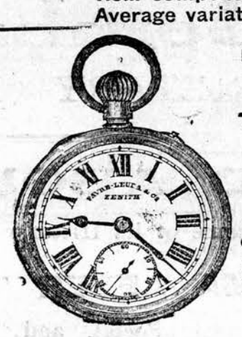

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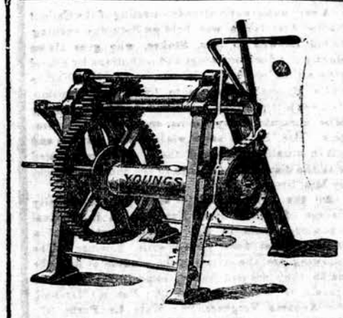

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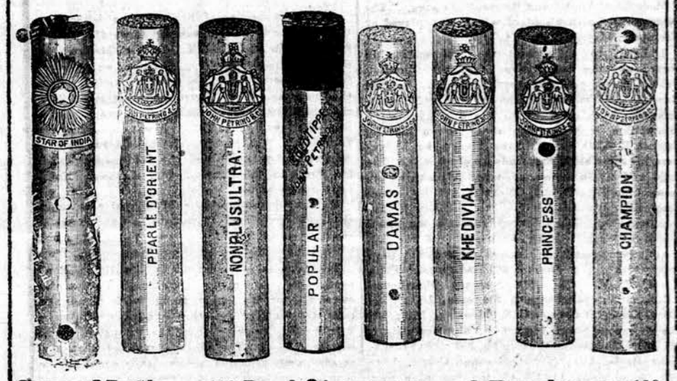

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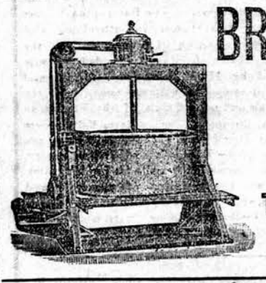

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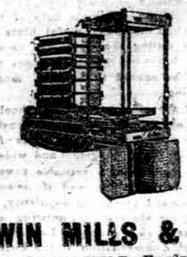

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